BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1842. No. 8649

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 12th July, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 12th July 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Ship *Ramsay*, T. HAMLIN, Commander, will be quickly despatched. For freight apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA TO SAIL ON THE 20TH INSTANT.—The A. I Ship *Philopontos*, 629 Tons Register. For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th July 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine A. I. New Ship *Nepaul*, Captain CAMPBELL, 545 Tons, has two superior Stern Cabins still disengaged. For passage apply to Captain CAMPBELL or

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Church Lane, 12th July 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	,,	350
Quarter Casks	,,	170
Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ₹ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
Hhds	,,	320
Quarter Cask	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz.		
Fine old Port in Quart	,,	20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	,,	45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	,,	12 per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th July 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

HODGSON'S BEER.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns, a Stock of this Ale of very excellent quality; it is similar to what the brew was in former years, and is very strongly recommended. Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen.

ALSO.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, just landed ex "Kingston" and is for sale at 8 Rs. per Dozen quarts and 5½ Rs. per Dozen in pints.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 12th July 1842.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of Messrs. *Mason* and *Gilbertson's* Beer per *Kingston*, which they can strongly recommend, both as to color and flavour.—Price Rs 65 ₹ Hhd.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 12th July 1842.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 6s. 2d. per ounce; the King's Pattern, 6s. 4d. per ounce. The following are the usual weights:—

FIDDLE PATTERN:	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 table spoons	30	at	6	2	5	0
12 dessert do.	20		6	2	6	4
12 table forks	30		6	2	5	0
12 dessert do.	20		6	2	6	4
2 gravy spoons	10		6	2	3	1
1 soup ladle	10		6	2	3	1
4 sauce do.	10		6	2	6	3
4 salt spoons (gilt strong)	0		18	0		
1 fish slice	25			0		
12 tea spoons	10		6	3	6	8
1 pair sugar tongs	0		14	0		

KING'S PATTERN:	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 table spoons	40	at	6	4	12	13
12 dessert do.	26		6	4	8	4
12 table forks	40		6	4	12	13
12 dessert do.	26		6	4	8	4
2 gravy spoons	12		6	4	3	16
1 soup ladle	12		6	4	3	16
4 sauce do.	12		6	10	4	2
4 salt do (strong gilt)				1	18	0
1 fish slice				3	0	0
12 tea spoons	14		6	10	14	15
1 pair sugar tongs				1	3	0

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.

who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Society will be held at our Office tomorrow Wednesday the 13th instant at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of bringing the operations of the Society to a close.

This Meeting is called in compliance with a requisition, numerously signed by Resident Shareholders, which has this day been presented to us.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Secy. Bombay Fire Insurance Company.

Meadow Street, 8th July 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 13th July, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will put up to Public Sale at their Rooms, the following assortment of goods viz.

Grey Long Cloths and Jacconets, Scotch Cambric, Jamdannies &c.

An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery, consisting of Rings, Brooches, Brenst Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watches and Dressing Pocket side and other Combs, Metal Table and Tea Spoons &c.

An Invoice of Toys comprising figures of various descriptions, Match Vases, Pastile Burners, Flower stands, Dogs, &c. Also a choice assortment of Ribbons, consisting of rich Satin, Flowered Taftas and other Ribbons of very superior quality.

Glass and Queen's Ware, Handsome Earthern Jugs with Metal Tops, an invoice of Brushes, consisting of Hair, Clothes, White Wash, Paint and others.

At 1 P.M. Any Horses or Carriages offering.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS,

NOW SHOOTING WITH STRENGTH.

WILL BE SOLD BY MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. at their Rooms, Tomorrow Wednesday the 13th July at 11 o'clock A. M. comprising the following choice ones viz.

Pooles white, Iver Champion, Pooles Sulphur, Diana, Le Compte de Paris, Argo, Madeline Bray, Advancer, Hon'ble Mrs. Ashly, Lady Mill, Beauty o. the Plain, Topaz, Little Wonder, Scarlet Unique, Edith Plantagenet, Unique, Monarch, Ulopia, Invincible, Kentish Glory, Frances, Capt. Reynolds Revenge, Scarlet Defiance, Amy Robsart, Sulphurea Elegans, Metella and Fair Rosamond, &c. &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few of the above playing 8 Quadrilles, which for strength and brilliancy of tone have not been surpassed by any boxes that have arrived in Bombay, and well adapted for dancing. Price Rs. 300.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a case of Black and White Superfine Beaver Hats, *Victoria* and *Albert* shape, latest fashions, by *Christie*.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale on Commission the following assortment of valuable articles viz.

An Invoice of Ladies' Satin, Straw and other Bonnets of the latest fashion.

An Invoice of McCallan's Clothing.

Geneva Watches from the well known Maker *Moulinie*.

An Elegant London made Gold Chain with Bracelets.

A Pearl Suite complete, Broaches, Rings, &c.

An assortment of Silver Mugs, bottle labels and Corks.

A neat Silver Tea Set.

Elegant Pier Glasses of sizes.

Palanquin Clocks, Musical Boxes.

Telescopes, a Pocket Sextant, Guns, Pistols and Rifles, by various makers.

A variety of Saddlery by *Simpson* and *Wilson* and a variety of other Articles.

FOR SALE.—Four Terriers just imported—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness, to the best of the favourite brands imported into the *Indian Market*, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use, to submit small shipments of its sale from time to time, pursuaded that a fair trial once obtained for it, even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. FRITH AND Co. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by whom a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Sale at 45 Rs. a Cask at their Rooms. These are warranted sound, and can be strongly recommended to Mess Agents, and families as of first rate quality.

N. B. Parties ordering from outstations are requested to instruct their Agents to pay for and receive the same.

RICH FANCY GLASSWARE FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an elegant assortment of Chrystal Glassware, with rich gilt border edges, consisting chiefly of pairs of richly colored and gilt Decanters, Flower Vases, Tumblers, Preserve and Jelly Pots, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, Candlesticks, Fruit Dishes, fancy Stone and gilt Toilet Bottles, Mugs, &c. &c., together with remains (to close accounts,) of former invoices of Glassware, comprising cut glass Tumblers, Goblets, Rummers, Wine, Claret and Liquor Glasses, Spare Shades, &c.

ALSO.

A small assortment of Plated Ware, the same consists of best plated Epergnes with rich cut glass Bowls and Pans, Hotwater urry Dishes, Liquor Frames, Pickle Frames with bottles, Bread Baskets, Spittoons, Butter Coolers with Silver Cow Tops, Egg Stands, Inkstands, best Plated Candlesticks, Coffee Pots, Saltcellers, Toast Racks, Plated Forks, &c.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 12th July 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday the 18th inst., Messrs. EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will submit to Sale by Public Auction, at his late Residence in the Marine Lines, Esplanade, the Household Furniture of the late Capt. WEBB of the Artillery--consisting of Jackwood and Blackwood Dining, Round, Dressing and Washing Tables, Lady's Work Table, Tea Poys, Skreens, Blackwood Couches, Easy Chairs, Blackwood Presses, Bedsteads and Bedding—Lady's Toilet Tables, Looking Glasses, &c. Sundry articles of Silver and Plated Ware, Table and Bed Candlesticks, hanging Argand and round Lamps—Professional and other Books—Carpets and China Matting, nearly new—Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert sets—Glassware—Kitchen, Dispense and Stable Furniture, and Cooking Utensils—Bathing Tubs &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of, an Elegant Phæton, with a pair of Capital Horses and Harness—the Phæton, and Harness made to order, and but little used—a Shigram with Horse and Harness and Spare Wheels—a Carriage or Shigram Horse, a Palanquin.

The Furniture, &c. will be on view from Thursday 14th instant.

Bombay, 12th July 1842.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents.

No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.

CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		200	Tickets.
1	ditto		100	ditto
1	ditto		50	ditto
1	ditto		25	ditto
1	ditto		12	ditto
1	ditto		6	ditto
1	ditto		3	ditto
1	ditto		2	ditto
10	ditto of 1	Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½	ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼	ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛	ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16	ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32	ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/64	ditto	22	ditto
			480	Tickets.

2,000 Prizes or Chances.

Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.*

	100	ditto
Total	380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay or their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference; in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

THE undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH and Co.'s Auction Room on Thursday next the 25th day of August precisely at 10 o'clock, where the presence of the Subscribers is solicited.

C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE AND CO.'S

3RD LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 55 Undrawn Renewed Reserved Tickets for the last 10th or last days drawing of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, to consist of 1937 chances at Company's Rupees 15 per chance, Half 8 Rupees, and the balance 8 Rupees on the receipt of Prize:—

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of	6	Whole Tickets C.'s Rs.	3000
1	Do. of	3	Do. Do.	1500
1	Do. of	2	Do. Do.	1000
2	Do. of	1 each	2 Do. Do.	1000
4	Do. of	½	2 Do. Do.	1000
8	Do. of	¼	2 Do. Do.	1000
16	Do. of	⅛	2 Do. Do.	1000
48	Do. of	1-16	3 Do. Do.	1500
256	Do. of	1-32	8 Do. Do.	4000
1600	Do. of	1-64	25 Do. Do.	12500
1937	Prizes.		55 Whole Tickets. C.'s Rs.	27500

CONDITIONS.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of C.'s Rs. 15 at once, only 7 Rupees as an advance, but the balance will be remitted on obtaining their respective prizes, and the prizes will be distributed either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount of C's Rs. 15 at once.

Early applications for chances to be made to the Projectors with remittances or to their office No. 15, Mangoe Lane.

C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE & CO.
PROJECTORS.

CALLY COOMER ROY,
TRUSTEE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on the 25th August 1842 at Messrs. TULLOH AND Co.'s Auction room at 12 o'clock.

RAUJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.

2D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 48 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 60th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery to consist of 1469 Chances at Co's Rs. 18 per Chance or 10 Rs. advance.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of	7	Co.'s Rs.	3500
1	Do. of	4	Do.	2000
1	Do. of	2	Do.	1000
6	Do. of	½ each	3 Do.	1500
12	Do. of	¼ Do	3 Do.	1500
24	Do. of	1-18 Do	3 Do.	1500
48	Do. of	1-16 Do	3 Do.	1500
96	Do. of	1-32 Do	3 Do.	1500
1280	Do. of	1-64 Do	20 Do.	10000
1469	Prizes.		48 Tickets Co.'s Rs.	24000

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's office, No. 8, Waterloo Street.

RAUJKISSORE MULLICK & CO.
Projectors.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.
Saturday, July 9th 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—We have not heard of any considerable purchases being made in last week, but our quotations will be found to be fully supported, at for

Surat, Broach & Jumbooseer	Rs	107 @ 108	per Candy.	
Oomrawutty	,,	98	,,	,,
Dholera & Bhownuggur	,,	101	,,	,,
Komptah	,,	92	,,	,,
Mangarole & Porebunder	,,	85	,,	,,
Bharsee	,,	94 @ 98	,,	,,
Tinnivelly	,,	106 @ 107	,,	,,
Rajpore	,,	102 @ 103	,,	,,

OPIUM.—May now be quoted at from Rupees 745 @ 750 per chest, at which price it is firmly held in consequence of the high rates obtained at the last sale in Calcutta, on the 27th Ultimo, for Patna and Benares. The Brig *Anonyma* has this day sailed for Singapore and Macao with 657 chests on board. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and Stock of the Drug to the 5th Instant.

Balance of former year's Importation	Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841 to the 28th June 1842	14,769
	16,769
Exported from the 3rd November 1841 to the 5th July 1842	11,360½
Remaining	5,408½

The following is the result of the final Opium sale of the season, which took place at Calcutta on the 27th Ultimo, as taken from a private letter published in the *Bombay Times* of this date.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
Patna	Rs. 895 per chest	865 per chest	881- 2-2. per chest.
Benares	,, 845 ,,	835 ,,	838-15 7. ,,

Subjoined is the Stock of the drug remaining in Calcutta.

Patna	New 4249 chests	Old 20	4269
Benares	,, 2056 ,,	None	2056
		Total	6325 Chests.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Are for the most part almost unsaleable. Some small sales of Mulls, Jacconets, Chintzes, and Longcloths, have recently been made, but at rates even lower than before; and as the season for the transit of this description of goods into the interior has for a considerable period been closed, we do not expect any favorable change in prices before the termination of the Monsoon.

BEER.—Bass's and Allsop's Beer may now be quoted at from 55 @ 57 Rs per Hhd., at which price it is firm.—Hodgson's Pale Ale is Rs 47, Tennant's 40, and inferior Brands from 35 @ 38 Rs per Hhd.

BOTTLES.—London quarts are 1 Rupee, and Pints Rs 1 and 2 Annas per dozen.—For Liverpool quarts 14 Annas, and for Pintes 1 Rupee per dozen, has been obtained.

METALS.

We have heard of no transactions in Metals of any description during the past week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—2s. 1 0¾d at 2s- 1 1d. per Rupee at 6 months sight, and 1s, 1 11¾d. for 30 days Bills.

,, CALCUTTA.—99½ for 100 Company's Rupees for bills having 30 days to run, and 99 for Bills of 60 days

BILLS ON MADRAS.—Are at Par, having 30 days to run.

,, ,, CHINA.—Bills at 60 days sight, Rs 208 for 100 S. but nothing doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	Per Cent. Loan	1825	95	6¾ Per Cent. Premium.
5	Per Cent. Loan	1829	80	6¾ Per Cent. Premium.
4	Per Cent. Loan	1832	33	—14¾ Per Cent. Discount.
4	Per Cent. Loan	1835	36	—14¾ Per Cent. Discount.
5	Per Cent. Loan	1834	35	—9 Per Cent. Premium.
5	Per Cent. Loan	1841	42	—3 Per Cent. Discount.

SOVEREIGNS.—Rs 10¾ @ 11. per £ Sterling.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—30 per Cent Premium.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Some shares in this projected Bank have been transferred to speculators at 7 per cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

To LONDON.—20 @ 30 Shillings per Ton.

,, LIVERPOOL.—Are nominally 10 Shillings per Ton, but this cannot now be obtained

,, CHINA.—Rs 10 per Candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities	Buy. Rs as.	Sell. Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	106	106-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	106	106-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10000	106	106-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	106	106-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	106	106-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	89	89 8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	85	85-8
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	99-4	99-12
Course of Exchange		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	98-8	99
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	98	98-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	99-4	99-12
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221-8	222
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as.	Rs as.
Ditto do broken ₹ 100	220-8	221
German Crowns ₹ 100	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-4	10-8
Sycca Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-8
Bombay Bank Shares	129	130
Premia of Insurance		
Bombay to London @	2½ ₹ Cent.	
Ditto .. China	2½	do.
Ditto .. Manilla	2½	do.
Ditto .. Penang, Malacca and Singapore	2	do.
Ditto .. Batavia, or other Ports of Java	2	do.
Ditto .. Calcutta	2	do.
Ditto .. Madras	2	do.
Ditto .. Colombo, and Galle	1	do.
Ditto .. Bussorah	2	do.
Ditto .. Bushire	2½	do.
Ditto .. Muscat	2	do.
Ditto .. Mauritius	2	do.
Ditto .. Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2	do.
Ditto .. Hobart Town, Sydney or Port Stephen	2½	do.
Ditto .. New Zealand	2½	do.
Ditto .. Any Port in the Red Sea	2½	do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

July 8th. The East India Company's Steamer Victoria, G. B. Kempthorn Esq. Commanding, from Suez, and Aden, left Suez 22nd June, at 1 P. M. Aden 30th June, at 3. 15. A. M. Passengers.—mrs. Blogg, mrs. Fraser, mrs. Barlow, and 3 children, mrs. Meyers, and 3 children, mrs. Brady, mrs. Atkinson, mrs. Price, miss Cornwell, and Haley.—Lieut. Colonel F. M. Melvill, W. M. De Charone Esq., Capt. H. B. Blogg, 7th M. Lt. Cavalry, Lord Altamont, Charles S. Compton Esq. W. F. Grey Esq. Doctor Anderson, Thos. Anderson, Esq. C. R. Carters Esq. Capt. Green 18th M. N. I. Capt. Atkinson M. Engineers, Capt. Farquhar 28th M. N. I. Lieut. Beachcroft Do. Capt. Whitelock 13th Bengal N. I. mr. H. Hawtorey Bengal Cadet, mr. Fraser, do. Civil Service, Lieutenant Robert Price 67th Bengal N. I. Lieut. Marshall 18th M. N. I. mr. A. B. Pharoah, Henry Barlow Esq. A. S Housaac Esq. Capt. Downe, Bengal Army, Capt. Napie

H. M. 62nd Regt. Lieut. E. R. Nicolson Bengal Army, James Shirra Esq. Robert Anderson Esq. mr. William Miles, Bombay Cadet, G. R. Mayers Esq. mr. A. B. Church, Bombay Cadet, Capt. Bell, M. Engineers, Capt. Ditmas, ditto ditto, Capt. Newbold, Madras Army, J. W. Dykes Esq. M. C. service, Lieut. C. F. Compton, do. Army, William Henry Esq. Lieut. Bennett, Bengal Army, Lieut. R. L. Reilly, 10th M. N. I. mr. Bruce, Bombay cadet, mr. Terrill, mr. Thomas, Acent to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Company, mr. Marsh, Captain Prescott, Bombay Cavalry, mr. Keating William Church Esq. The Revd. Bishop Issac, 1 Native Servant of mr. J. C. Bate, 1 European Maid servant to mrs. Barlow, 1 European maid servant to mrs. Fraser, 1 European servant to Bishop, 1 Native servant to Colonel Melvill.

July 9th. Ship Tory, G. Johnston, master, from Rio de Janeiro, 30th June 1842. Spoke John Monteith of Greenock bound to Bombay 93 days out, requesting me to report him on my arrival at this Port Lt. 0. 7. S. Long. 51. 48. East.

Do. do Ship Quintin Leith, John Grey, master, from Greenock 6th April 1842.

Do. 11th. Barque Baboo, Alex. Stewart, master, from Rio de Janeiro 21st May 1842. Spoke the Steamer Cleopatra on the 3d instant in Lat. 3. 31. N. 55 31. E.

Departures.

July 7th. Ship Good Hope, David Mainland master to Calcutta.

Passengers.---Misses Howard, European Women, and B. Donald.

Do. do. Ship William Abram, James Hamlin, master, to Calcutta.

Do 9th. Brig Anonyma, John Vaux, master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Semiramis	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	19 July
Barbara	Grey & co	London	
East London	Foster & Co	London	
Ramsay	Eglinton Maclean &co.	London	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	10 July
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	15 July
Clydesdale	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	20 July
Helena	Remington & co	China	13 July
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	20 July
Thetis	Dirom Carter & co	China	15 July
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	China	
William Hyde	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co	China	
John Moore	B and A Hormarjee	China	
William Sharpies	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Prince Regent	Remington & co	China	
Futtay Moobarek	H. Jakeria N. M	China	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	15 July
Lady East	Foster & co	Calcutta	5 July
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Sale or Charter Calcutta	
Euxine	Grey & co	Calcutta	8 July
Philopontus	W. & T Edmond & co	Calcutta	
Agnes	D. & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	
St. Vincent	Campbell Dallas & co.	Madras	
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
Magnificent	Foster & co	Aden	12 July
Caledonia	Vicajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M Pestonjee		
Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Albatross	B & A. Hormusjee		
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Monarch	W. Nicol & co		
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
J hn Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Abberton			
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co		
Bronbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Harbinger	Higginson & Cardwell		
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Broom	Grey & co		
Amy	Wooler & co		
Lems (American)	Forbes & co	For sale	
Sultaun Shah			
Fort William	Jamsetjee J S & co		
Independent	Remington & co		
Eleanor			
Champion	Skinner & co		
Margaret	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Osceola	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Majestic	Foster & co		
Midlothian	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Kingston	W. Nicol & co		
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co.		
Sujaul	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Quentin Lictch			
Baboo	Dirom Carter & co		

H. M. S. Alligator.		
H. C Steamers.	Atalanta.	
	Hugh Lindsay.	
	Zenobia.	
	Cleopatra.	
	Semiramis	
	Indus	
H. C. Brig	Taptee	
" " "	Tender Cardiva	
" " Sloop	Euphrates	
" " "	Elphinstone	
" " "	Coote	
" " "	Schooner. Maldiva	
" " Royal Tiger		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah	
" " Ship	Hastings	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

June 25.—English Ship John McVicar, N McLeod, from Liverpool 12 h March; English Barque Halifax Packet, John Colford, from Bristol 10th Feb.

26th.—English Brig Charlotte, N. Potts, from Covelong 18th June.

June 28th—None reported.

☞ Halifax Packet arrived off Calcutta on the 28th inst.

June 29th---French Barque Lucan, J. J Arnand, from Marseilles 13th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 22d April; English Barque Colonel Burney, J. H. Miller, from Rangoon 17th June; English Barque William Shand, L. Potter, from Greenock 22d February.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per John McVicar.—Lieut. John Millar, 26th regt. N. I., and ensign C. S. Tottenham, H. M. 50th regt.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

The government accommodation boat Mattabangah, in tow of the Iron steamer Berhampooter, arrived off Calcutta yesterday evening.

To Calcutta from Dinapore and Ghazeepore—Mr. Conolly and miss Frith.

To Monghyr from Allahabad—Mrs. Catania.

To Dinapore from Bowleah—J. French esq., From Rajmehal, Mrs. Chapman.

To Allahabad, from Dinapore—Dr. Dartnell.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

26th—Parland, Gillespie, for the Mauritius, in a day or two.

29th---Hashmey, Buckle, for China, in 3 or 4 days.

30th---Indian Queen, Shreeves, for Madras, in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 28, Ship Charlotte, John Hawkins, Downs 23d February and London 12th March.

Passengers.—Lieut. Wm. Carter 50th Regt. Lucius. Orme and Miss Murray.

July 1, Barque Regina, Wm. Poole, from Mauritius 6th June.

Passengers.—mrs. Poole and 63 natives.

Do. 1, ship Fairlie, Edward Garratt, from Calcutta, Sand Heads 11th June.

Passengers for Madras.—D. Rose, Esq., D. Lushington, Esq., A. Walpole, Esq., and mr. Townsend.

For England —captain and mrs. Cumberledge and family; mrs. Hopper and family; A. Lyall, Esq. and 5 Servants.

Do. 1, H. M. Sloop Vireo, mr. Smith, from Calcutta 12th and Masulipatam 27th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 28, Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, to Calcutta.

Do. 28, Ship City of Poonah, J. E. Bird, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Burrier, Messrs. Atkinson, Barlow, Glyn, Bradford, Keighly, Tulloch, Smyth, McKennon, Dawson, Cotton, Horman, Bloomfield, Cox, Patiere, Money, Paton, Eager, Miller, Tumbrell, Sage and Rundall.

Do. 28, Ship Atlas, J. Sexton, to Bimlipatam.

Do. 29, French Barque Nouveau Tropique, C. Thevenard, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—J. DeColons, Esq, mr. Corbilm and child.

Do. 29, Barque Abbotsford, J. M. Davidson, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Wm. Wen, Thos. Wen and Wm. Barclay.

June 29, Barque Barrosa, John Austin, to Calcutta.

Do. 30, Barque Cadet, R. Curling, to China.

Passengers.—Lieut. col. A. B. Dyce and captain P. Pope.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

July 8th. Cadet A. B. Church, Infantry, from England.
Do. do. Cadet William Miles. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 1st E. Regt. Lt. I. do. do.
Do. do. Cadet H. Bruce, Infantry, do. do.
Do. do. Capt. T. Newbold, 23rd M. Lt. I. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. Robert L. Reilly, 10th M. N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. Downs 30th Regt. Bengal N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. G. E. Neilson, 30th Bengal N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Bt. Captain Whitelock, 13th Beng. N. I. do do.
Do. do. Lieut. Robert Price, 67th Bengal N. I. do, do.
Do. do. Lieut. A. Prescott, 2nd Lt. Cavy. do. do.
Do. do. Cadet R. H. Keating, Artillery. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. J. H. Bell, M. Engineers. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. F. Ditmas, M. Do. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th M. N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. Henry Green, 18th M. N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut G. A. Marshall, Do. do. do.
Do. do. H B. Blogg, 7th M. Lt. Cavy. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. Atkinson, M. Engineers, do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. M. Beucheroft, 28th M. N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. Farquhar, Do. do.

Departures.

July 8th. Ensign T. T. Piers, 16th Regt. to Poona.
Do. 11th. Capt. Liddell, 11th Regt. N. I. to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

At Poonah on ths 8th Inst., Emma, the wife of Captain Thomas Eyre, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Cavalry.

At Bath on the 7th of May last, in the fourteenth year of her age, Ellen Maria, only Daughter of the late Dr. Brydon, Surgeon on this Establishment.

At Girgaum, on the morning of the 4th July, after a lingering illness of several months' duration, Mr. William Jardine, aged 35 years, late of the Secretary's Office, leaving a destitute widow and two young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

At Gongnldaye House, Colgong, on the 22d June, by the revd. W. Winchester, assistant chaplain Berhampore, Wm. Waters Sinclair, esq. of Chandney Factory, Malda, to Maria, youngest daughter of captain John White, late of Chittagong.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, John Davidson, esq, late of Ponchilla Factory, Kishnaghur, aged 50 years.

At Benares, on the 23d June, Isabel, wife of H. Maclean, esq. assistant surgeon, 45th regiment N. N. aged 26 years.

In Camp, at Ashtee, near Ser re, on the morning of the 15th June, the infant son of captain H. W. Trevelyan, aged 3 months and 3 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Cathedral, on the 28th instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, R. R. Cotton, Esq., of the Civil Service, third Son of John Cotton Esq., a Director of the East India Company, to Jessie Catherine, fourth and youngest daughter of the late W. Mackenzie, Esq., of Stratigarve, Ross-shire, N. B.

At the French locks, on Monday the 20th June, by the Rev. W. W. Lutyens, Lieutenant Molyneux, 2d European Light Infantry, to Eliza Maria, third and youngest daughter of the late captain Jenkins.

BIRTHS.—At Elwali, on the 18th June, the lady of Captain Corrington, 46th Regt. N. I., of a Daughter.

At Tellicherry, on the 17th June, the wife of mr. G. Edwards, of a Daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 4th June, the wife of Serjeant major John Hussey, of the 49th Regt. N. I., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bangalore, on the 17th instant, Francis Thomas D'Rozario, Clerk of the Post Office at this Station, the eldest Son of mr. Lazarus D'Rozario, of the Ordnance Department, aged 15 years, 6 months and 7 days, after an illness of only three days.

At Madras, on the 29th June 1842, Major General Charles Farren, 30th Regt. N. I.

AGRA.

BIRTH.—At Futtyghur, on Sunday, the 26th instant (June), mrs. John macklin, of a son.

DEATHS At Peshawur, on the 13th inst. (June), the infant son of Captain and mrs. Burt, 61th Regt. N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st June, captain Bayles, of the Madras Establishment, and Superintendent of Cotton Plantation in the upper provinces.

At Jubbulpoor, on the 21st of June, Mr. Overseer J. Miller, Department Public Works Central India aged 41 year, leaving a widow and 6 helpless children to bemoan his irreparable loss.

CALENDAR,—JULY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	12	Printing Press Licensed, [1799	1 54	2 15	
W.	13		2 37	3 0	
Th.	14	French Revolution com- [menced, 1799.	3 22	3 46	
F.	15	Swinthin.	4 8	4 28	D 15 2 57 M.
S	16		4 54	5 26	
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	6 3	6 45	
M.	18		7 29	8 12	

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1842.

Our latest papers are of the following dates.--Calcutta to the 30th ultimo: Madras 2nd instant and *Agra Ukhbar*, the 2nd Instant. We content ourselves for to-day with Extracts, without making any comments. We have been chiefly occupied in looking through our European papers, and extracting items of intelligence therefrom. Little of a public character has occurred during the past month, to interest the general reader. The attempt upon the life of the Queen, has given Her Majesty's Royal Subjects, opportunities of testifying their love for Her Royal person. We think too much has been made of the affair, and a great deal of loyalty unnecessarily wasted. If any madman or half-witted creature, in his folly attempts to attract public attention by firing off an unloaded pistol as the Royal Carriage passes, high treason is shouted by high and low--and Archbishops are commanded to prepare solemn forms of thanksgiving for general adoption into the Church Service. Few people are more warmly attached than ourselves to the House of Hanover—but we never imagined that there existed any necessity for keeping alive in England, the national devotion of the British people to their youthful and beloved Sovereign, by repeated appeals to their sympathies.

In France it is otherwise—there the King of the French, is aware of the fact, that many of his subjects are confederated against him, to take away his life, and change the dynasty—but in England, all know that any change must be for the worse, and that the best security for life and property, is the continuance of the reigning family upon the Throne.

RUMOURED RECALL OF SIR HENRY ROPER.—We have abstained hitherto, from intermeddling in the question of the recall of the Chief Justice, and we only do so now, because, although for months, much has been written by the Newspapers of Bombay, and copied by the press at the other Presidencies, the truth has not yet found its way into the public prints. On the arrival of the Overland Mail, in the beginning of last month, our cotemporary of the *Times*, announced the receipt of a letter from a London correspondent, written immediately before the departure of the mail for India. This letter communicated intelligence of the recall of Sir Henry Roper, and was regarded as of sufficient weight and importance, to cause its transfer into the columns of almost all the Indian Newspapers. The *Bombay Gazette*, and the *United Service Gazette* commented upon this announcement of the *Times*, but without throwing any new light upon the subject, as indeed, it was not to be expected they could have done, seeing that between the June and July mails, there was no possibility of receiving from England, any confirmation or denial of the intelligence communicated by the correspondent of the *Times*; consequently, for one whole month, he had it all his own way; but the arrival of the last Overland Mail has proved the utter worthlessness of the correspondent of the *Times* as an authority upon the subject. We now find the announcement of this month to be, not the recall, but the resignation of, Sir Henry Roper. What may be the announcement for next month, we cannot foresee, but would suggest those very favourite terms "evacuation" or "withdrawal." We believe the truth to be simply this: At the end of last year, allusions having been frequently made, publicly and privately, to the expected recall of the Chief Justice, he, by the January Overland Mail, wrote a letter to a Noble Lord, a relative of his, enclosing a letter to Sir John Hobhouse, tendering his resignation, rather than that the Government from whom he had received his promotion, should be embarrassed by undertaking his defence, if the matters of the Petition of certain Merchants of Bombay for his removal from the Bench, should be made a party question. As, before his letter could reach London, some thing might possibly have arisen, rendering some other course necessary, the Chief Justice entrusted the Noble Lord above referred to, with a discretionary power, either immediately to hand in his resignation, or to withhold it for such time as he might think proper. On its arrival in London, the Noble Lord called upon Sir John Hobhouse, and presented him with the letter of resignation, which, for reasons stated by him, of a most satisfactory character as regards Sir Henry Roper. Sir John Hobhouse declined to act upon, and then and there committed the letter to the fire. This we under, stand was the last communication of an official character upon the subject made by the Chief Justice, and being upwards of six months written, any deduction therefrom of a present or late intention to resign, is stale and out of date. So far as Government is concerned, we have reason to think the matter has been disposed of, for months; and so far as Sir Henry Roper is concerned, we be ieve the idea of resignation, since he wrote the letter above alluded to, never entered his mind; on the contrary, we believe that he stedfastly intends to complete his full term of 10 years as Chief Justice, before tendering his resignation, and even then it will depend upon circumstances, whether he returns to England or remains in this Presidency.

TANNAH BARBERS.—A correspondent from Tannah, has kindly communicated to us the particulars, of what appears to be, a very arbitrary proceeding of the authorities against the knights of the razor. It seems that the *Brades*, or basket makers at Tannah, with a very laudable anxiety to be clean-shaved, and not having amongst their number either a razor or a member of the caste who can use one with dexterity, betook themselves in their extremity, to the professional barbers. Whether there be by the law as administered at Tannah, any compulsory power, whereby barbers or other tradesmen can be coerced into the discharge of their handicraft trades, whether they will or no, is a matter of such grave importance, that we shrink from hazarding any opinion thereon, for fear of incurring the stigma of differing in opinion with the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut. It does not appear by whom the basket makers have been hitherto shaved, or whether they have, in fact, ever submitted to that agreeable operation at all; but of one thing we are assured by our esteemed correspondent "So Help me Dicky," that the barbers cannot shave the basket makers, without losing caste, and that, for unanimously refusing to apply either brush or razor, to the chins of the *Brades*, the barbers have been lately visited with the indignation of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, by whom for their contumacy, they have been sentenced *en masse* to imprisonment, unless they prefer paying a fine of Rs. 200 each. This may turn out a very serious affair, and totally alter the complexion of things, and put a new face on affairs at Tannah. When all the barbers shall have been imprisoned for non payment of the fine, even the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut themselves will be compelled to appear *en moustache*, unless they make a morning call at the "Chokey," and entreat the prisoners to relieve them of their beards. Our correspondent could not write more feelingly on the subject, had he been unshaven for a week, and we deeply sympathize with him and all his fellow sufferers upon the privation of accustomed comforts. We should feel indebted to our correspondent if he would, in his next communication, kindly acquaint us how the fines of Rs. 200, are proposed to be appropriated, supposing them paid. A friend at our elbow suggests that the proceeds should be remitted to the Ice House Committee, in aid of their funds, we highly approve of the idea, but we strongly suspect that the Barbers fines are intended, in a patriotic spirit, to augment the resources of Government, in carrying on and prosecuting the Afghan War. However if "So Help me Dicky" will enclose in his next favor, together with the "*Bit of News*" he kindly promises, a bit of his or any other sufferer's beard, the result of the incarceration of the Barbers, we will lay it, and a case (not of razors) before our own lawyer, and he will, if necessary, take proceedings.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

The following intelligence which has reached us, we shall not say whence, but which may be depended upon, will perhaps not take *our* readers by surprize regarding the probable advance of Persian troops. It is to the effect that the Governor General has received official despatches from Sir John McNeil, our Envoy at Teheran dated somewhere about the end of March, and stating his discovery of intrigues between the Shah of Persia (that ancient and time honored ally of the British Government!) and Shah Kamran of Herat, and forwarding to Lord Ellenborough a copy of a letter from the foreign Minister at Teheran to Kamran offering to assist the latter both in men and money against us. Sir John proceeds to state that he called upon the Minister to explain the authenticity or otherwise of this document and was answered after the most approved oriental fashion, dealing in evasions and professions without limit. The matter ended thus far in Sir John intimating to the foreign Minister that the whole would be represented to his Government. The news we gave long since of Shah Kamran having seized and imprisoned Yar Mahomed has been officially communicated to the Governor General. We make no comments at present.

The intelligence respecting the latest orders to General Pollock which we were enabled to lay before our readers on the 18th instant, has, we are very happy to say, proved, as we anticipated would be the case, quite correct. The letters given below will shew that the orders for a withdrawal from Affghanistan were latterly so urgent, and not to be misunderstood, that our hitherto sanguine correspondent himself was obliged to believe in the certainty of a retreat, and was naturally so dispirited that he would not trust himself with any remarks on the subject. Fortunately for India, and for his own reputation as a Statesman, the Governor-General has seen the error of his ways, and determined on the only step which the critical position in which we are placed in this country, left him to pursue, if he wished to regain that ascendancy in the opinion of many of the British subjects in India, and of the greater number of the dependents and allies of our empire, which it is so necessary we should ever assert with a high hand, and which his, to use the only term we can with propriety apply. pusillanimous conduct was endangering in a most perilous manner. The most active preparations for an immediate retrograde movement seem to have been in contemplation when the arrival of the much-wished-for instructions opportunely put a stop to their progress; and now nothing but the most joyous alacrity prevails at the prospect of as an immediate advance. The intelligence was received with the greatest satisfaction, and had, we are assured, such an effect on Generals Pollock and Sale, that the veteran Commanders could only express their cordial concurrence in the new order of things by embracing each other. The Seikhs had been sent up the river to plunder, and will, doubtless, perform the part assigned to them.

One of the most pleasing features of the correspondence of our friend at Jellalabad is the certainty of the present place of continement of the prisoners, whose reported removal to Toorkistan, or Heerat, we were naturally inclined to doubt. They are at Charekar, in Kohistan. Very little communication seems to have been, of late, allowed them with the camp, but we sincerely trust the anticipations of those, who fear the worst on our advance, will prove groundless. Our latest letters from Jellalabad are to the 17th, and in the evening of that day a force consisting of Capt. Abbott's Light Field Battery, a Detachment of Sappers and Miners, the 1st Light Cavalry, H. M.'s 31-t, the 33rd and 53rd N. I. were to march towards Pesh Bulak, under command of Brigadier Monteath. The object was not clearly known, but supposed to be a search after some plundered property of officers, and the recovery of a gun concealed in a village somewhere thereabouts, and most likely the destructions of the forts in the neighbourhood. A report had been spread in camp, that a Convoy, coming up to Jellalabad, had been plundered in the Khyber Pass, but as our letters from Peshawur of the 18th are silent on the subject, we do not place any faith in the rumour. Lieutenant Corsar, of the 64th, has, we understand, been placed in command of the Jezailchies at Ali Musjid, Major Leadbeater having resigned the appointment. We now proceed to lay our more detailed communications before our readers, who ought to be grateful to the exertions of our correspondent in that quarter to keep us well supplied.

Camp, Jellalabad, Sunday, 12th June, 1842.

"No scarcity of gossip in camp to day, there is so much talk, and so many things talked about, that I shall certainly forget a part, and you must be contented with what I send; first then, General Pollock has received an order, written by Lord Ellenborough himself, to return forthwith; 2nd, General Pollock has received a despatch from General Nott, stating that he has relieved the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, razed the fort to the ground, and retired from Candahar; 3d, that six hundred camels, which were sent to assist in our return to the Provinces, were taken away in the Punjaub, and could not be found; 4th, that Nepaul is up in arms, and the resident in possession of the enemy; 5th, that the political agency of this district, is abolished from the first instant, Captain MacGregor receiving from that date the pay of a Lieutenant in the Foot Artillery---viz. 265 Rs. monthly; 6th, the shears have been awfully busy at work with the allowances of our Commandants General McCaskill, Brigadier White, and a few others; 7th, Colonel Tulloch, to rejoin and command his regiment, and Captain Napleton return to his company; 8th, Ukhbar Khan is at his ease in the Bala Hissar and defies our power; 9th, the man who-se name is Hafiz, who came in a few days ago, has not lost a foot, his feet are perfect, but he was headed as a faqueer to prevent suspicion by any Affghans whom he might chance to meet with before he arrived in camp, and the rags wrapped round his feet were a part of the deception. I have seen him, he is looking hearty and well; was well treated by Sekunder Shah Khan, with whom he resided, and who is a Chief of most powerful influence in this quarter; his place of abode was about midway from Jellalabad and the Sufted Koh, and is about 18 miles from our camp, and 12 miles from Pesh Bolak. Sekunder Shah Khan and followers (amounting to several thousands) are with Ukhbar Khan. No work of any kind was demanded of Hafi, and he was allowed to walk about where he pleased always taking with him two or three companions, both as a protection for his safety, and to prevent his escape. He was formerly in Captain MacGregor's office, and applied, on arrival, for his arrears of pay, &c., he was called upon to make out his statement—and he did so, as also a bill for his losses in property at two different times, viz. when General Sale marched from Cabul, and when all the troops left that place. He has likewise given a descriptive and somewhat extraordinary account of what took place at Cabool from the time Sir A. Burnes was murdered, up to the date of our Army quitting the entrenched camp; and I believe he has been called upon for a further statement of what transpired afterwards, and he ought to be able to present a most lucid statement, for, according to his own account, it appears, he led the troops, acting as a guide to shew the road; his wounds, about eight in number, have all healed; a ball entered the lower part of his abdomen, and a sabre cut took off nearly the half of one side his head, He, together with Lieutenant Legeyt and Lieut. ———, having made the best of their way, arrived within a few coss of this place, when they were again seen by the enemy; he saw his two comrades murdered, their heads cut off, and kicked about the dunghills, and he was about to be dispatched when the timely presence of the Chief saved him. It is generally supposed we shall leave this when the moon gets larger, no day is yet fixed upon, but the 15th is spoken of; we are to march during the night; this will be a wise step and good management. The Seiks go into the fort of Jellalabad so soon as we leave it. It appears they can't fight without the females—they have brought swarms of the *fair* sex with them. As to the policy of our leaving Affghanis an without the prisoners, or the persons who could dictate, or who could carry out such a measure. I have not time, nor do I possess sufficient coolness, to speak about. No sympathy has been shewn by the parties, nor can I conceive that the common feelings of humanity are possessed by those whom I could name. Let us yet hope that all may work together for good, but of this I am sure that it is difficult for the mind to reason upon. I hope the subject may be taken up and coolly handled by abler pens than mine."

Camp Jellalabad, 14th June 1842.

"Two days back I forwarded you the news of the day, *then afloat* without remarking from what source it sprung, or vouching for its authenticity, and (as in most cases of our daily gossip) a part of it is not likely to prove correct; for instance, I believe our General has not drawn any sum for, or on account of, his political appointment. General Nott has not retired from Candahar, nor has Colonel Tulloch been sent to his Regiment; these are three items which may be termed erroneous. I shall now endeavour to give you information for your readers, which may be depended upon, and which will cause many a heart to rejoice. Captain Ponsonby, has, at length, been put in possession of his annual stipend, &c. The following order is explicit enough:—*Camp Jellalabad, 12th June, 1842.*—"The Deputy Pay Master will be pleased to advance to Capt. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General, on his duplicate receipts, and copy of this order, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,152-12-0, being the amount of *donation* for one year's pay; also, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 500, being six months arrears of pension, granted to him by Government, on account of wounds received in action, &c." Yesterday afternoon despatches came in from the Governor-General and General Nott, the former has, at length, determined upon our advance, and he has left it to General Pollock to make his own arrangements, and act in the best manner which his judgment aided by reflections, may point out; and so soon as the Commissariat arrangements are completed we are to move on to Gundamuck, perhaps to Jugdulluck. The Seikhs are to keep possession of the Pass of Khyber, and occupy Jellalabad. It was only yesterday (about two hours previous to the arrival of Lord Ellenborough's despatch) that orders were issued for the 53d Native Infantry, and Ferris' Jezailchies to march hence to Lalpoorah on the morning of the 15th (to-morrow morning) as a commencement it was thought, to a retrograde movement; this order was countermanded last evening, and orders have been sent off, for the recal of the 6th and 64th Native Infantry, and other parties now between this and Ali Musjid. I hope we shall be able to make a start by the 18th. General Nott's despatch arrived in 13 days from Candahar, and conveyed the pleasing intelligence, *that*, in another encounter with the enemy, he had, as usual, routed and killed several hundreds of them, and that they flew from before him in all directions.* There is now no longer a doubt that his force will come on and form a junction with our's at Cabul. This is a desirable arrangement, and may easily be effected. When the work of destruction is finished the Army can march back via Jellalabad, and on arrival at Attock the Bengal and Bombay troops may then separate, each taking the best course for its own Presidency; or, if to leave Affghanistan via Candahar is contemplated, it can as easily be accomplished. No delay should now take place to prevent the onward move, the order should be, "forward." No cause for fear can, for a moment, be entertained if we are allowed to commence our work immediately, go through with it at once, and then return; if activity, combined with skill, and a full determination of resolve to carry all before us, should not be blighted by fair promises of friendship so unhappily caught hold of and believed in by our Politicals, everything must go on well, and end well, but on the other hand, if we suffer ourselves to be led away by the promises of the Affghan Chiefs, if we waste our time in parleys and treaties, and if we put any faith and trust in these wretches, by which delay be caused, we may have to rue it; the consequences may prove, not only serious, but destructive, and it is not possible to calculate upon the result; let this be prevented, and we have it in our power to do so; why then not act with that promptness of decision, with that full and determinate spirit of revenge, which is the only sure and certain course to take, wherein our wrongs and injuries can be redressed. No policy less than absoluteness, no resolution short of despotism, can avail us, and if these are not persevered in unto the end, you may yet have to proclaim to the world, another and greater destruction and loss, than has, of late, filled the pages of your *Gazette*. It cannot longer be a matter of great complaint, that the want of carriage is the hindrance to our moving, for most of the officers have now got their own carriage cattle, and surely the Commissariat officers (a host of them we have in camp) can provide janwurs for the stores and European troops, &c. &c. I hope his lordship at the head of our Government may see the necessity of acting promptly and decisively, and thereby prevent our remaining in Affghanistan during the cold season; our troops can and will act now; the weather is delightful and congenial to our desires, but in a few short weeks or months the winter will set in, and our native soldiery rendered useless; they cannot (as every one well knows) stand up against the inclemency of the weather, and to keep them in this country during the winter would be rashness, yea madness. The ladies and prisoners are still at Charekar, but we hear of no steps being taken, or overtures, made for their recovery. So little has been said about them of late, that, it would seem, they are almost lost sight of. On this subject I may have a few words to say to you in my next communication. Mr. Hall left this yesterday in progress to the provinces. I hear he intends waiting upon Lord Ellenborough, for the purpose of enlightening him on Cabul affairs."

We have been able to collect the following particulars from a correspondent at Jellalabad, regarding the fate of the unfortunate Officers of the 5th Light Cavalry, which leaves not a doubt that the whole of those who were with the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Kabul have perished. Lieutenant Hardyman lost his life at Kabul, Colonel Chambers, Captain Bott and Lieut. Bazett were killed at the barrier at Jugdulluck, Veterinary Surgeon Willis fell at Tazeen, while Captains Blair and Hamilton were slaughtered at Gundamuck. The fate of Captain Collyer and Doctor Harpur, who were cut up near Jellalabad, is well known. Captain Blair was so crippled from a wound he received at Jugdulluck, that he could not sit upright in his saddle. Captain Hamilton was slightly wounded at night at Jugdulluck when halted, and again on moving off so severely in the neck as to be knocked off his horse. Though he then expressed himself incapable of proceeding, he so far recovered his strength as to kill five Affghans before he fell at Gundamuck. The Europeans of the 44th, of whom there were about 50, buried his body in the snow. The service and their country has suffered greatly in the death of these Officers; Colonel Chambers is generally spoken of by his own branch of the service as the best Field Officer they had, while all bear testimony to the noble spirit of Captain Blair, and the high qualifications of Captain Hamilton.

AGRA UKBAR, JUNE 30.

In another paragraph we have given what at the moment of receiving it, we understood to be the latest intelligence, but subsequently and before going to Press, we have received some of a later and more satisfactory kind. It now appears that General Pollock has been ordered to move on to Cabool and similar instructions have been forwarded to General Nott. Should the former experience any great want of carriage, it is thought he will "indent" on the Seikhs who are hanging about Jullalabad, for the required quantity. This will be done if possible, with all civility, if not by any means. It will, besides enabling the British Force to move efficiently, prevent the Seikhs from evacuating Jullalabad under any untoward circumstances, or in other words from running away should the neighbouring Hill Chiefs take a fancy to attack them in our absence.

The order for an advance has been hailed with enthusiasm by the Force, who were finding the horrors of Ennui daily increasing. The precise nature of the operations to be pursued by General Pollock, is of course not known, but as regards the summary suppression of all opposition, his orders are of the most decided character. The conciliation that has already done so much mischief, is for the present to be laid upon the shelf.

The En Avant movement was known just in time to prevent Brigadier Wild turning his face to the East and marching Passward.

The following dated the 14th instant, is the latest news from Jellalabad; it makes no mention, it will be seen, of the fall of the Bala Hissar, which still wants confirmation. The discretionary powers, vested in General Pollock, will be judiciously exercised, though situated as he is, he may not use them as he would two months ago.

Jella'abad, 14th June 1842.

"You will be as much pleased as we are to learn that General Pollock has received a despatch from Government, approving of his measures, (although he disobeyed orders, it would appear in not returning at once to Peshawur,) and gives him discretionary power as to his future movements and treatment of the Affghans. The Juzailchee Corps and 53d Native Infantry under Brigadier Wild, were to have marched towards the Khyber the following morning, and the whole to have followed after the moon got a little older. When General Sale communicated the good news of the retreat being countermanded, and that the word was now to be onward, all parties were in high feather, and it was expected that the force would move towards Cabool in a few days. General Pollock had received despatches from General Nott, communicating two victories and speaking in the highest terms of the valour of his men, Natives and Europeans."

The following is from a Jullalabad Correspondent, who makes us of rather dark colours. The order to advance will we hope improve the aspect of affairs.

"Sir,—I was in hopes that this my second scrawl would have been written from a somewhat cooler clime, but alas no; we are still at this vilest of all vile places, Jellalabad, however I must say that it is getting a little cooler, and the nights are really pleasant. The Natives have it that as soon as the Cabool river begins to fall, the hot season is over, and I am rejoiced to say it is falling daily. We are all as dull as possible, and were it not for the gap which daily goes about, I know not what would become of us. A Mr. Hall, who was, I believe, Sir Wm. Macnaghten's Clerk, came in two days ago on a bullock, having made his escape from some small Fort near this, by which account of the retreat from Cabool will be highly interesting, it I understand, differs widely in many instances, (particularly in the number of the enemy,) from that given by Dr. Brydon and the Sergeant Major of the 37th Native Infantry.

A Goorkha Native Officer is said to have come in on the same day, having mastered his guard, this report, however, appears to have died a natural death. Natives, (Hindoostannees,) make their appearance every day, one day 53 came in, all of whom, with the exception of 13, were more or less mutilated, and a most miserable appearance they made, We are all still in the dark as to what is to be done, some say retire, others mysteriously avow that this month will see something," what that something is I know not, but I trust it may be us on our way to Cabool. A report is abroad and I believe from very good authority, that Akbar Khan has made himself master of the Bala Hissar, having breached it with the Guns he has of ours, and that Futteh Jung's Arabs fought shy. Should this be true what a glorious time for a forward movement, foo no doubt Akbar would fancy himself to be behind the walls and skew fight, and I think the result would enable us to leave Affghanistan with honor. Provisions are still brought in abundance, but grass and forage for camels is very scarce. About 5,000 Seikhs have arrived, and 2,000 are to make their appearance in a day or two, they bring treasure which is much wanted, whether they remain or go back I know not. Our Camp is in the most filthy state, and the stench from the camels, which are dying daily, is most abominable, and any thing

baggage in this pleasant valley, for camels are not to be had for love or money. Camels! I hate the very sight of a camel they make me feel unwell to look at them, and should it please our most gracious Queen to make me Lord Jellalabad, you may depend I will not have camels as supporters. Broadfoot with his Sappers and Miners have gone across the river to bring some refractory Chief to his senses, who talks about stopping our supplies. If the Seikhs stay here, I fear we shall be badly off again, they have an immense number of Camp-followers, who I imagine, have come up in the hopes of plunder. Our Races came off on the 6th and 7th; a most miserable affair, only fancy the Stewards allowing a celebrated Arab that honest little Horse, "*Jack Sheppered*," to run for the Galloway Stakes, he of course won everything. I shall write from time to time when anything is stirring, and I hope in my next, to give you a budget of news, and particularly that we have got the order to go." *12th June* 1842.

FORWARD

AGRA.—On Wednesday last, a rise took place in the river to a height and with a suddenness unexampled. The rise commenced at about 1 o'clock P. M., and at 5 o'clock it had risen nearly 9 feet! The centre of the Bridge of Boats was carried away, bat it has been subsequently repaired, though we suspect soon again to be broken. With the present means for mooring the Boats, it is hardly possible that they can hold, if indeed such a Bridge is at all fit for this river in the rains

No rain, has fallen for the last week, and we are beginning to feel the want of another fall. The same remark applies to the Dooab.

We are sorry to announce the sudden death of Captain Bayles, Superintendent of the experimental Cotton cultivation in Bundlekund.

The subsequent orders for the with-all-possible-advance of the Troops intended for the Army of Reserve, would appear as tho' Affghanistan were its object. The measure must be so far connected with that country, that it is impossible to allow General Pollock's force to become isolated between Ferozepore and Cabool, and without the presence of a force to march to him, if required. The Seikhs, as matters now are, might prove troublesome to him on his return, whereas with a force at Ferozepore ready to march at a day's warning, they *could* not.

OUDE.—A glaring act of roguery has been found out against Sherf-oo-Dowla—it appears that in the late King's time, Sherf-oo-Dowla obtained leave from the King to send a present to Rajah Chunddoo Lall, Dewan, to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and in whose service Sherf-oo Dowla had been before in the capacity of "*Mooruhauz*;" His Majesty also gave Sherf-oo-Dowla 50,000 Rupees from his own purse to add to the costs of the presents. Our Hero, it appears, instead of purchasing the Howdas, Nalkees, Jhools, &c. from the Buzaar, got them all out of the King's kotas or Godowns, things to the value of from 3 to 4 lacks of Rupees. No sooner were all the things in question packed and ready to go off, escorted by a Company of the late Captain Buckley's Corps than the GOOD OLD Man died and the presents remained in statu quo The present King, who, by the bye is no fool (although Sherf-oo-Dowla has made him out a fine fat one to the Resident!) was very anxious to see the fine things before they were sent off. *Our Friend* the Putwah, made many excuses of their having been packed up, &c., but no, His Majesty would not take any but sent proper people to the Putwah's House, who conveyed all the nice things to His Majesty's Palace, who on hearing of their arrival instead of inspecting articles made up by Sherf-oo-Dowla, lo and behold one and all proved to be some of the finest Gold and Silver Howdas richly set in Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, and which were made up by Ghazudeen Hyder and Nusseeroodeen Hyder, the two former Kings of Oude, which Mr. Sherf-oo-Dowla contrived to steal from Captain Futty Alee's "Kotas." His Majesty said not one word to Sherf-oo-Dowla, but ordered Captain Futty Alee's son (who was standing close by) to convey the whole to the Godowns, but remarked to Sherf-oo-Dowla that on his late Coronation such articles were not seen in his Sawaree, at the same time giving a hint as much as to say "how could it be the case when such things were stolen from him." The Resident still thinks this man *honest*— he believes there are greater rogues and the King might have worse Ministers than Sherf-oo-Dowla. The King is only waiting for a favourable opportunity and if he finds that the Resident is still determined to shove the Putwah on him, he inteuds to return the compliment, but His Majesty will do nothing to *hurt the feelings* of the Resident.—*July* 26.

Our intelligence from Jullalabad comes down to the 17th ultimo, at which date the din of preparation resounded in Camp, for the approaching move to Cabool. The 18th it was thought would have witnessed the commencement of their interesting march—for though it lies through the Golgotha of the Koord Cabool, and the scenes of the Cabool Tragedy, mournfully interesting and exciting it will be—but more delay attended their preparations than was anticipated. The 21st, when the moon would be favourable would, it was hoped, see them off.

A strong party under Colonel Monteath proceeded on the 17th to the valley of Pesh Bolak, it was thought, for the purpose of recovering a gun and some property lost on the fatal retreat from Cabool. The *Delhee Gazette* adds to this—the destruction of some Forts, but as Colonel Shelton left little to be done in this line, our Contemporary may be in error. We confess, we cannot approve of these detached expeditions, chappows as Sir Willoughby Cotton would call them—with such an object in view as Cabool and its occupation. When conclusions have been tried there -time can be found for these small *gos*. The last reports at Jullalabad from Cabool—for we cannot call them intelligence, state that Futteh Jung—as his name imports—had beaten off Akbar Khan effectually. Such inconsistent, contradictory accounts from a place not more than 100 miles off, says little for the state of our communication, which appears to be on a War Establishment. We are sorry to learn this defeat of Akbar—not such sorrow as the *Hurkaru* will feel—for the possession of the Bala Hissar would in all probability have prevented him from molesting General Pollock on his approach, and would have ensured his presence at Cabool.

Accurate intelligence of the Prisoners being at Chareekar had been received.

As we conjectured the object of the Army of Reserve is connected with the Punjaub, as well as our present operation in Affghanistan. With this double purpose in view, it will, so we learn by a letter from Simla, take up a position at Peshawur, which it will occupy as long as circumstances may render the occupation expedient. Insulated as General Pollock at present is, by a distance of 400 miles of foreign territory from a British frontier, it is clear that his position might become critical, and in unsettled times like the present, Government could not avoid taking precautionary measure against a contingency so dangerous, however remote and improbable it may be.* The presence of this Army will also ensure an uninterrupted communication through the Punjaub, which is now dependent upon the life of Shere Singh or the loyalty of his Chiefs, for the death of the one or the defection of the other, would no doubt be followed by the closing of the country against any British force, not sufficiently strong to open it. The measure then of assembling an Army of Reserve, which the Calcutta Press are disposed to ascribe to ostentation and an inclination for playing at soldiers on the part of the Governor General, is a sound one and one which it would not be safe to neglect. We are playing for a large stake and with the vast proportion of chances in our hands, we ought not in prudence to incur a risk, which can at so little expence be avoided.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.- Gentlemen interested in the establishment of a Theatre at the Station, are requested to meet at the Mutsuff Testimonial on Monday (the 4th) at noon, when the matter will be discussed. The attendance, it is hoped, will be large.

* One of our own Correspondents in a late communication, alludes to the possibility of a disease like the Plague breaking out at Jullalabad. Such is, however, but a bare possibility, though an endemic might occur, sufficiently virulent to weaken considerably the force now in that valley.

We regret to announce the death of Major-General Newton at Mussooree, and of the Revd. Mr. Spencer, on his way from Kurnaul to the Hills.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange Rooms this day:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.... 2924	895	865	881 2 2	25,76,440
Benares.. 1138	845	835	838 15 7	9,54,755

Englishman, June 27.

A Letter from Nusseerabad informs us that the Kotah Contingent is now being increased to the extent of two long nine-pounders (horse draught). An order had arrived at Nusseerabad for the purchase of horses for Government, allowing 400 rupees for those fit for the Cavalry, and Rs. 450 for the Horse Artillery supply.—*Ibid.*

We learn that most of the Zemindars in the 24 Pergunnahs and Lower Bengal are preparing a petition to Government, praying, if not the remission, at least the postponement of the levy, of the revenue, for the next six months. The late gale has committed so much havoc in the districts that there is little or no hope of any rents being squeezed out of the ryots. All the country is inundated and entire crops have been destroyed. The ryots in many places are leaving the villages, owing partly to the destruction of their dwellings, and partly to the dread they have of being maltreated by their masters in consequence of their inability to pay their rents. The Zemindars are therefore obliged to advance them money to prevent their quitting the lands, and this, with no rents in prospect, must of course be a serious inconvenience.

We trust the petition of the Zemindar's will receive considerate attention from the Government.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Manila, dated 24th April, give an account of the loss of the *Montague* on her voyage from Bomtay to China. She was lost, it appears, on Helen's Shoal on the 2d March, and the following are the particulars of the events.—'Previous to leaving Dampier's Straits, along with the *Horatio*,' we had nothing but light winds and calms, and strong currents. On the 2d March, at daylight, to his surprise, the Captain found the ship not far from the Reef, he but his boats out to try to clear the Reef; till noon they had great hopes of getting clear; at 2 P. M. when about three miles from the North Point of the Reef, they found the current setting very strong, with a heavy swell on the Reef, and no hopes of getting clear. At 3 P. M. the vessel struck on the Reef, and did not leave the crew time either to get any provisions, or any of their clothes. The crew being in the boats towing the ship, saved the boats. All hands got into the boats, and reached a small island inside the Reef half a mile long, with three cocoanut trees. At 4 P. M. there was nothing of the wreck to be seen. The boats getting stove coming across the Reef, the crew were obliged to remain fifteen days on the Reef. They subsisted on birds and fish, till they got the boats repaired, and then set out in both boats on the fifteenth day, to look for ships; having no Charts they were at a great loss to know where they were going. They remained fifteen days more in the boats, and at last made the island of Giloby in the Gillolo passage. They remained with the natives one day, and received provisions from them. The next day the '*Henrietta*,' of London, came in to wood and water. They went on board, but being bound to the Coast of Japan, it was taking them away further. The Captain of the '*Henrietta*' repaired the boats and gave the ship-wrecked people provisions and Charts so as they might reach Ternate, but they had not been four hours at sea before they were picked up by the '*Montgomery*' of Boston, which took them to Manila.'—*Ibid.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—The following is an extract from a letter from Central Tirhoot, dated 18th June, 1842:—

'The blue I am sorry to say is looking, not down only, but I fear will ruin many in the district. The outturn cannot in my opinion exceed 14 to 15,000 mds. You may judge what crop I have when I tell you I have not had rain for nine months and 12 days! I do not expect to top 1 0 mds. (at a 600 md. factory). On the 15th of this month, we had a heavy fall of rain—too late to do us much, if any good.'—*Ibid.*

It is mentioned, in recent letters from Candahar, on the authority of a native communication from Meshed, that on the receipt at Bokhara? of the intelligence of the Caubul out-break, the Ameer had seized both Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Arthur Conolly. According to this account, which is considered trustworthy, all their property was confiscated, and their followers either killed or imprisoned. The same letters mention, that a native, who had travelled from Khiva to Cabool, had lately come into Candahar, bringing intelligence that Col. Stoddart had proceeded home via Russia, but that Conolly remained at Bokhara.—*Hurkaru, June* 27.

A letter from another Mofussil correspondent, supplies the following:—

"The last report I have heard about the prisoners, is that Akbar Khan has sent them to Loghur; if so, Ameen Oollah must still be of the Sirdar's party, as he is chief of that place It appears, that a train *was* ordered from Delhi some days ago; as I understand the Ordnance Officer has indented on the Commissariat at Meerut for bullocks; he has, moreover given notice, that draught cattle to a much greater extent (for all the heavy guns now in that magazine) will be required in the cold weather. *On dit*, that Pollock has received full power to advance, if he thinks fit. This must be in answer to the remonstrance, which it is said, he made on receipt of the first instructions to retire.

"There is a report, Wymer has been engaged with the Ghilzies on his way to Khelat-i-Ghiljie—a sanguinary encounter. The ladies are said to be separated from the other captives, the former at Loghur; the gentlemen at Seaghur."—*Ibid.*

The rule for a new trial in the gold-mohur cases, is to be argued to day in the Supreme Court. We were at first led to believe, that Government had acted illiberally towards the claimants in contesting the demand with such apparent pertinacity; but from information which we have since obtained, we are inclined to acquit the Government entirely of the charge of illiberality. In the two cases which have been already tried, nearly all of the identical notes paid to the khazanchee have been distinctly traced into the Treasury, and we learn, that the Company's law officers have been directed to admit this part of the claim. The learned counsel for the Company objected only to the general ruling of the Court,—being of opinion, that the doctrine laid down amounted to this,—that *all* payments made at the Treasury to officers *apparently* authorized, are binding on the Company, however unauthorized the receipts of the money may actually be. In one of the two cases, (*Rajonber Dyall* v. *The East India Company*) out of nearly two lakhs of rupees claimed, the sum of 1,57,000 was distinctly traced into the Treasury;—there was presumptive evidence as to the rest, but the proof was not so direct. We are informed, that the counsel for the East India Company have undertaken that *the whole amount* claimed in the case shall be paid at once, provided that the plaintiff's consent to reduce the *verdict* to the Co.'s Rs. 1,57,000, distinctly traced into the Treasury. As far as regards the pecuniary result, it is of course immaterial to the plaintiffs, whether they obtain a verdict for the whole amount, or whether they obtain a verdict for part and receive the residue without verdict; but the counsel for the plaintiffs not wishing to compromise the principle, have declined the offer. It is understood, that the present cases will not be appealed to England, but that if a case should arise in which no evidence is given of the money having actually reached the Treasury, the Company intend to try the question on appeal, should the decision of the Supreme Court be adverse.—*Ibid.*

COOLING A PRIEST'S PASSION.—The following interesting affair about a priest being in love, has been currently reported, for some days, to have happened not a hundred miles from Calcutta. The name of the place, with some other particulars, besides those given below, were supplied to us by our informant, but they are suppressed not only because we have the fear of a certain journal before our eyes, but as the publication of them, would in all likelihood inflict pain on the family concerned. It appears, that the amorous ecclesiastic was the pastor of the Roman Church at the station, and like a good shepherd devoted every pastoral care to his congregation, and among other acts of the kind, made it a point to shrive the ladies at their houses. No doubt this was done more as a matter of personal convenience to the ladies themselves, as it saved them the trouble of dressing for, and trundling to Church. Accordingly the padre continued his visits, and won golden opinions from his congregations, and above all got sumptuous dinners from them. Among the rest of the congregation there was one lady, and interesting creature, and a married lady, whom the parson saw at her house in the course of his shriving visits—and the oftener he saw her, the more he prolonged the confession, until through some unaccountable workings within, he inclined to the sentiment of the poet that

"Hearts are not flint, yet flint is rent—
"Hearts are not steel, but steel is bent."

So gradually he felt his heart rending and rending, and bending and bending within him, in spite of his sacerdotal vows, and in spite of all that he could do to the contrary, with the assistance of some scores of aves, and the invocation of nearly all the saints of the calendar. While under the influence of this strange feeling, he called one day on the lady, as usual, for the purpose of confessing her. While so engaged, on this day, with her, he felt the bending sensation with extra violence, and being unable to resist it longer, he bent towards her, and taking her by the hand began a most unpriestly kind of rhapsody, anent bright eyes, and coral lips, and a great deal more in that line, which, as authors say, may be better conceived than described. The lady being alone in the house, and beyond the reach of assistance, however shocked she was at the unholy proceeding of the holy father, managed to gammon him over for the time, and at length saw him depart. On her husband coming home, like a faithful spouse, she related the conduct of the ghostly confessor in regard to her. The husband and wife upon this arranged a plan between them, and on a certain day, the lady sent for the priest on pretence of feeling more than ordinarily penitent. The priest came, and was soon closeted with the penitent, who on this occasion appeared extremely affable and fascinating towards the holy father. He upon this, encouraged, and transported to the seventh heaven of delight, and altogether disregarding the combined influence of bell, book and candle, and in fact every other consideration, proceeded with his bending of the heart, to an extent, that would certainly have ended fatally for a certain article in the decalogue, had not the lady screamed, and her husband burst into the room. As may be supposed the unlucky Ecclesiastic upon this unexpected turn of the matter, was almost paralized with conflicting feelings. He made, however, an abortive effort to stammer out an explanation, but in the course of it, he was cut short, by the husband seizing him by the cuff of his canonicals and with the help of some friends, dragging him to the verge of a neighbouring pond, where the passion of the padre was effectually quenched by dint of a sound ducking.—*Ibid.*

We understand that H. M.'s 62d Regt. now in the Fort, have received their orders to be in readiness to proceed to Dinapore, on the arrival of the first Queen's Regt. to replace them.—*Ibid, June* 29.

The following is an extract from a Peshawur letter brought by yesterday's dawk:—

"*Peshawur, June* 12.—The Brigade, under Colonel Moseley, at Dhakha, marched (or was to march) yesterday, for Lundee Khanah. From thence three guns, (9 pounders) under charge of five companies of the 6th N. I., were to be sent to Alee Musjeed. The five companies are to return to Lundee Khanah after they have safely escorted the guns to their destination. Whether or not the Brigade will then remain at Lundee Khanah, appears to be still undetermined, but as the spot is nearly as high and as cool, and I believe as healthy, as Soobathoo, it is highly probable that they will pass the next few months there.

"Whether we shall be provided with carriage to enable the army to go on to Kabool this year, seems as problematical as ever. At all events here we are—and here we must still wait upon events! The more the pity!"—Ibid.

We are truly glad to see that the Governor-General has appointed Captain Broadfoot, of the (late) Shah' Sappers to be an A.-D.-C. on His Lordship's personal staff; but we hope that this appointment will only be a temporary one, for such officers are far better employed in the more active branches of their profession, than in attending the Court of a Civil Governor-General. Though we are always rejoiced to see distinguished services in the field rewarded, in any manner, we cannot but feel some counteracting regret, when an officer is removed from that very branch of the service, in which he has greatly distinguished himself, we have no doubt, however, that Lord Ellenborough will soon find some better appointment for Captain Broadfoot—and we may say the same, too, with respect to Lieutenant Mayne, whose transfer to the General Staff of Pollock's force has taken away an admirable Cavalry officer from that branch of the service.—*Ibid, June* 30.

ELOPEMENTS.—No less than three different cases of elopements have lately transpired, one in which a Mr. L. ran away with an heiress—another in which one Miss B. and Mr. G. have had a Gretna Green affair, and a third case like the second, but the names of the parties have not been ascertained.—*Ibid.*

SHIPWRECKS.—A wreck of a ship it is said has been seen on the Tail of the reefs, her mast-heads visible, by a vessel lately arrived in town. We have not heard that it has been as yet officially reported. The Ship *William Lockerby* which sailed from Madras for this a month since, is still missing.—*Star, June* 28.

We are sorry to learn that the Barque *Strathfieldsay* is now lying a total wreck on Kedgeree Sand with her main-mast gone, and the water flowing one third up her masts at half flood. The cargo consisted of Salt which of course is all lost—but we understand insured for the sum of Rs. 16,000. How the accident occurred is not, at present, well known in town, but will we suppose, be a subject of enquiry by the Bankshall authorities.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

A Secunderabad letter informs us that the Arabs have taken possession of a Fort in the neighbourhood of Mucktul, and that a detachment of the Nizam's troops are proceeding thither to dislodge them. These restless men, seem fated to give us endless trouble.—*Spectator. June* 29.

We regret to announce the death at Peremhore yesterday morning, of Major General Charles Farran in the *seventy-fifth* year of his age. The deceased was a Cadet of 1784. This casualty promotes Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert C. B. to Colonel, and gives a Line step to the 5t st Regt N. I.

Major General Gibson, will, from this date, be entitled to share in the Off-Reckonings.

We regret also to announce the death at Maulmain on the 24th ultimo, of Lieut. and Brevet Captain John Spier of H. M. 63rd Regiment.—*Athenæum, June* 30,

The past month has unfortunately been signalized in the Shipping annals both of Calcutta and Bombay, by the occurrence of misfortunes of no ordinary character; at the former port extentive damage was done by the severe gales of the 3rd and 4th June; at the latter the conflagrations which destroyed the *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis* with their valuable cargoes, and more recently endangered the *Adelaide*, will long leave a painful recollection and attach a double sense of insecurity to shipping property. Here at Madras, we have been more fortunate, the gales customary at this season of the year have been experienced, though at times warning indications were felt. It is well known however, and we lament to have to comment on the fact, that several minor injuries have been sustained among our Shipping of late, arising in many instances from causes which we refer to with regret, but which must not nevertheless be passed over in silence. In fact the occurrences of this kind within the last fortnight, have been to an extent so unusual as strongly to call for remark. The vessels in question having been refitted with despatch, and already sailed for their respective destinations, we purposely refrain from any notice of individual cases, merely remarking that in most instances the accidents have happened either through inattention to the Port regulations, or an over, and as it would appear a misplaced confidence in the commanding officers on their own judgment. From this such results as might naturally be expected have followed,—loss of masts, jibboons, bowsprits, and serious damages to the hulls of the vessels meeting with mishap. All this it must be remembered too, has happened without the occurrence of bad weather; had the gales which we know have lately been experienced in the Bay of Bengal, extended to this port, our shipping calamities might have rivalled those of the other Presidencies.

We are aware of the fact that when there are many vessels in the Roads, their anchorage is circumscribed from various causes; they must be closely berthed to be within the limited angle for discharging cargo, and avoiding double boat hire; this rule however is known not to be needlessly stringent, and when circumstances require it, is so far relaxed as to occasion no danger whatever of collision. Much mischief might be avoided too were commanding officers of vessels to run out a wharp to hold by, until the anchor was weighed, and the vessels had gained such a position as to enable them to make sail and shape a clear course out of the Roads. Were this precaution taken it would be hardly possible for any accident to occur, but unfortunately simple as it is, it involves a little trouble and is therefore generally dispensed with. Thus not only is the vessel getting under weigh endangered, but probably enough other vessels which may be near her at the time. It may further be remarked that there is generally an iuvisible or under-current running through the Roadstead, which should make commanders of vessels doubly cautious how and when they get under weigh. The practice which occasionally obtains in our Roads of weighing at night time during the prevalence of the sea breeze, is much to be deprecated, unless indeed the position of the vessel be such as to lead her clear out of the Roads. To wait for the land breeze springing up might occasion the loss of a few hours, it is true, but it would do away with a needless risk of collision.

Immensely important as is our commercial marine, not only from the extent of life and property afloat, but as connected with the highest national interests, it is always with regret we notice any deficiency either of prudence or seamanship among Officers in command of vessels. Taken as a whole, we believe the Officers of our Merchant Navy to be unrivalled in boldness, dexterity, sound nautical knowledge—in fact all that constitutes good seamanship, and among those frequenting this Port we could instance very many who might be cited as ornaments of their profession: That such is not uniformly the case however, is sufficiently notorious, and in the Sister Presidency of Bombay the evil has been so strikingly exemplified as to call for the active interference of that public spirited and most useful body, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by whom last year a circular was very properly addressed to the underwriters of Great Britain on the subject. Both the cause and the remedy of the evil, are however apparent enough; while in every other profession examinations are considered necessary ere the candidate can attain the higher and more responsible grades, the safety of life and property in our Mercantile Navy has no such guarantee, and consequently *may be*, though we are far from saying that such *is* frequently the case, entrusted to individuals deficient in knowledge, in experience or in other requisites. This is an evil which it becomes the Legislature to check, by providing for the public some guarantee that in competent persons be not placed in charge of vessels. It has afforded us much pleasure therefore to observe that this important subject has at length been brought before Parliament, and that tests are likely to be required hereafter of the efficiency of that branch of our Naval service to which these remarks refer. A Bill was lately brought into the House of Commons by Captain FITZROY of the Royal Navy, for ascertaining the capabilities of the Masters of Merchant vessels, which if carried, as we have little doubt it will be, will effect a wonderful change for the better in our Mercantile Marine, by ensuring the horough efficiency of every individual of the higher grades..—*Spectator, July* 2.

European Intelligence.

ROYAL VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—On Thursday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert and Count Mensdorf, and attended by Lady Portman and Sir Edward Bowater, visited Westminster Abbey. The Royal visit was considered to be a strictly private one, and consequently no alteration took place with regard to the admission of the public, those visiters who were in the Abbey being allowed to proceed in their inspection of the monuments as if no one but themselves were present; indeed, the attendance of any of the canons of the Abbey had not been requested, but the Rev. Mr. Milman, the Rev. Mr. Repton, and the Rev. Mr. Jennings, canons of the Abbey, assembled out of respect to Her Majesty, and awaited her arrival at the western door at half-past 5 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Milman conducted the Royal visiters through the Abbey, and pointed out to Her Majesty and the Prince the chief monuments. The Queen evidently took an especial interest in such as were dedicated to those who had stayed the sceptre of England, or were connected by close relationship, and in the monuments erected to men who had earned for themselves lasting memory in the annals of their native country. Her Majesty and the Prince went entirely round the Abbey, entering at the western door, passing by the north aisle to the north transept, and so to Henry VII's chapel. The tomb of that monarch and Elizabeth, his queen, the last of the house of York who wore the English crown, excited great attention from the Royal visiters. The Queen desired to be admitted within the railings that surround the monument, and expressed herself highly gratified with the fine Italian workmanship of the same. The Queen expressed her surprise at so many of the old monuments being in a high state of preservation, and intimated to Mr. Milman that the circumstance afforded her much satisfaction. The Queen afterwards visited the cloisters, and finally left the Abbey at half-past 6 o'clock.—Times, June 4.

REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

WOOLWICH, JUNE 3.

At a late hour last evening it was notified to Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G. C. B. and G. C. H., that his Excellency Count Mensdorf would arrive at Woolwich this morning for the purpose of seeing the Arsenal and the exercises of the troops in the garrison; and at an early hour to-day the greatest activity prevailed to receive the distinguished visitors on the details of the various duties being made public in the order book At precisely 10 o'clock in the forenoon two of the Royal carriages arrived at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Arsenal, containing Count Mensdorf and his sons, all in full Austrian uniform. The illustrious visitors were conducted to Woolwich by Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, C. B., and Captain Seymour, Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. After the usual formalities, Lord Bloomfield, accompanied by Colonel Sir George Charles Hoste, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, and Brigade-Major Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery, led the way to the foundry for casting brass guns, and His Excellency minutely examined the various materials in progress of preparation for making castings. The visitors were then shown the boring department, and witnessed that interesting process. On leaving the boring machines, the next place they visited was the Laboratory. Napier's machine for making balls by pressure also attracted considerable attention. The carriage departments, where Bramah's powerful planing machine is set in operation by a steam-engine, was next visited, and thence they proceeded to the extensive stores and harness-rooms in a line with the wharf wall, and to the proving department, thence across the canal by a wicket gate into the marshes, where Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde and Lieutenant-Colonel Blachley, who had the charge of the large gun batteries, were waiting to receive them.

Rifle-rocket practice, under the command of Major Hope, immediately commenced, and from the position occupied by His Excellency and his sons, within about 150 yards of the spot, they had a fine view of the shot, as they fell with excellent precision. A field battery, under the command of Colonel Cleveland, trotted up and fired several rounds of shot, and afterwards at a shorter range case and spherical shot of a most destructive nature.

A detachment of the Rocket troop occupied a station at about 650 yards' distance, and the first discharge from ground rockets had a fine effect, entering the coal-box through the representation of a ship's side 18 inches thick and the iron case, and setting the coals on fire within a few minutes. Such was the strength of the igniting materials, that the engine from the arsenal was not able by the discharge of water from it to extinguish the flames, and it was found necessary to send to the barracks for another engine before the destructive element could be subdued.

Several other discharges were made with single and with as many as 12 rockets at one time, and the practice to-day was the best that had been witnessed for a long time. The two Druses from Syria were present during these practices, and the chief was introduced by Lord Bloomfield to his Excellency. It was intended to fire General Millar's 10-inch gun and Colonel Dundas's 68 pounder, but the other practice had occupied so much time, that Major Anderson, who had the charge of these large guns, received instruction to withdraw their contents after they were loaded.

The distinguished visitors, having previously mounted on horseback, left the marshes by the south gate, and again entered the Royal Arsenal at the east gate, and after examining the sawmill, proceeded to the residence of Lord Bloomfield along with his staff, where they partook of an elegant *dejeuner*. After enjoying his Lordship's hospitality, and the music of the band of the Royal Artillery present at the time, his Excellency visited the Hospital and Riding School, and then proceeded to the Parade-ground, through the Grand Arch, and was received by the Royal Sappers and Miners, the 73d Regiment, and Royal Marines, drawn up in a line, headed by Lord Bloomfield, as commandant of the garrison. His Excellency proceeded along the whole line in front and in rear, and appeared delighted with the troops. All the corps then marched past at slow and quick time, the 73d Regiment, headed by their commanding officer, Colonel F. J. Love, C. B., and the Royal Marines, by Lieutenant-Colonel Burton. The Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines having marched to their barracks, the 73d Regiment performed various evolutions in an admirable and soldier-like manner, and with great precision.

The brilliant cavalcade of officers who had by this time, half past 3 o'clock, assembled, including Major General Sir Hew D. Ross, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, and several others, presented a most imposing spectacle, owing to the great variety of costumes on the field, and as they galloped to the Mortar Battery had a fine effect. The practice with the howitzers and the mortars was excellent, and many of the shots struck so near to the flag staff, at 850 yards' distance, as to call forth cheers from the concourse of spectators. The gentlemen cadets manned four of the howitzers for one round, and made very good shots.

His Excellency then paid a momentary visit to the splendid mess-room of the Ordnance corps, and afterwards visited the Repository, where the distinguished party remained nearly half an hour. The Horse Artillery, consisting of three troops, having been drawn up on the common on the arrival of his Excellency, he examined them minutely, proceeding along their front and in the rears. Practice immediately commenced, and, the troops commanded by Colonel Dynely, C. B., who also commanded the rocket service in the marshes, was performed in the best manner, to the entire satisfaction of Lord Bloomfield and His Excellency and his sons. The day was beautiful although rather warm, but every thing was done so admirably as to be gratifying to all parties. It is expected that the King of Belgium will soon visit this country and Woolwich, and it is to be hoped the public will have timely notice of scenes of which they have just reason to be proud.—*Times, June* 4.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General—T. Scott, Malleny, Scotland. Lieut-Generals—Sir Wm. Nicolay, C. B., K. C. H., Col. of the 1st W. I. Reg., Cheltenham; Sir W. Wilson, K. C. H., R. Art., Cheltenham. Colonel—Gold, C. B. late of R. Art., Leamington. Major—Laurie, R. Mar. Captains—Hon. Major Hemiker, 2d Life Gds.; Vernon, 15th Huss.; Keating, 57th Ft., Weymouth; Symonds, 96th Ft.; Skelton, Wil. Knight of Windsor; Frome, h. p., 66th Ft., Ceylon; Royal, late 21 N. Vet. Bn.; M. Lloyd, Unatt.; T. F. Simmons, h. p. R. Art., Bath; Cotsell h. p. R. Mar. Lieutenants—Fitz Gerald, 46th Ft., Barbadoes; Allez, 53d Ft.; W. S. Johnson, h. p. 29th Ft. Moody, h. p. Meurou's Reg., Dalston. Second Lieutenants, Cornet, and Ensigns—Prosser, h. p. R. Mar.; Sayer, h. p. R. Mar; Wilkinson, h. p. 23d Dr.; Harrison, h. p. 4th Drag. Gds.; Ronald M'Donald, late 2d R. Vet Bn.; Hopkins, h. p. 60th Ft., Barbadoes; Moore, h. p. 97th Ft. Commissariat Department—Assist Com. Gen. Mitchison, Corfu. Medical Department—Surg. Dr. A. Blake, h. p. 16th Ft Hyeres, near Toulon; Surg. 2d Class Dr. Anglin, Honduras; Apoth. Hugan, h. p, Woolwich.

FRANCE—There is a general impression throughout France that the health of Louis Philippe is declining. He has exhibited, it is said, symptoms of water on the chest and our restless neighbours beg n already to speculate on the consequences which may be expected to follow his demise. How far the rumour is or is not without a foundation of truth we cannot undertake to say; but one thing seems to be universally admitted—that were the King of the Barricades fairly gathered to his fathers, the peace of Europe would not be worth a month's purchase.

It is much to be regretted that a Monarch who, let the means by which he attained to supreme power be what they might, has during twelve years of unexampled difficulty borne himself with consummate wisdom and moderation—it is very much to be regretted that such a Monarch should think it dimming the lustre of his latter days by a silly attempt to revive the ridiculous and exploded pretensions which former Kings of *France*—not Kings of *the French*—used to set up in reference to Spain, and to the branch of the House of Bourbon which governed it. Such, however, appears to be the delusion which has recently cast its shadow over the French King's intellect; and M. Pageot has in consequence been instructed to speak out at all the capitals of Europe. Now, surely this must be the doing, not of the King himself as he used to be twelve months ago, nor yet of his able and enlightened Minister—but of some wretched clique, which, taking advantage of the poor man's growing infirmities, would fain even in his lifetime, sow the seeds of war which are not intended to bring forth fruit till his son shall have succeeded to the throne. For what can either Louis Philippe or M. Guizot expect to take by their motion. Is there any great Power in Europe which will in these days submit to French dictation? Will Russia, will Austria, will Prussia, will England? And Spain—is she to have no voice in disposing of the hand of her youthful Mistress—must she indeed give a pledge, because the King of the French requires it? It is a subject of unaffected regret to all who cherish a friendly feeling towards France, that, by whomsoever misled, she and her rulers should have placed themselves in so false a position. If France be serious, which even now we find it difficult to credit, and Spain resolute, which she is likely to be, one or other of two results must ensue. Either the former, finding that no regard is paid to her menaces, must back out of the scrape as well as she can—or else, in the event of Queen Isabella espousing any other than a Prince of the House of Bourbon, there will be a general war in Europe.

Meanwhile the reply of Lord Aberdeen has been precisely such as the nation had a right to expect from him. He disclaims, on the part of the British Govern

ment, both the power and the inclination to interfere either directly or indirectly in an arrangement so purely domestic as the marriage of the Spanish Queen; and gives Mons. Pageot a tolerably broad hint that what England declines to do herself she will not permit to be done, either by France or by any other power. We shall be curious to learn the nature of the reception which Mons. Pageot meets with at Berlin and Vienna. Probably it will not be very different from that which was awarded to him in London - but we shall soon see.

Since the preceding observations were written, intelligence of the sort of reception awarded to Mons. Pageot at Vienna, has reached this country. It was not different from what we expected that it would be, and the Ambassador Extraordinary has in consequence returned to Paris, without visiting Berlin at all. So much for the project of reviving the family league.—*John Bull,*

Extracts from New Works.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

The moral and intellectual phasis of the barber has been so admirably hit off by our predecessors, that little is left to say about it. There is, indeed, one trait, a pert familiarity, about these practitioners, which is a second nature in them and which is best explained by the habit they have acquired of taking their customers by the nose. No one (says the French proverb) is a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*; what then must he be in the eyes of his barber? Never is the soul of man so subdued, as when the body is placed at the disposition of that trimming minister.

"You cut me," said a gentleman to his operator, without otherwise being discomposed by the accident, and continuing his conversation with a bystander. A second time he exclaimed, "You cut me!" and a third and a fourth, in a like state of mental prostration. His friend, however, who was not under the depressing influence, could bear it no longer, and starting into a towering passion, he cried out in his sharpest key, "if he bears it I can't: by G—sir, if you cut him again, I'll knock you down!"

So, also, on another occasion, when the operator, in order to give the necessary rotundity of *contour* to the cheek of a very thin man, had inserted his finger in the patient's mouth, he, by an ill-calculated movement sent the razor clean through the integuments, and made a gash in his own diget. This "untoward event" produced from him not a token of regret, not a confounding of himself in apologies, but an indignant "d—n your lantern jaws, I have cut myself to the bone!" So dangerous is it to trust another man with your olfactory.

The easy impudence of the barber is the more remarkable, inasmuch as it was not shared by the congeneric hair dresser (when hairdressers were). There was a *suaviter in modo* about these knights of the curling-iron, a mincing gait, and a lackadaisical tone of voice quite unique.

Negat quis? nego; ait? aio: postremo imperavi egomet mihi.

Omnia assentari,

might have been written for their sake. How could Franklin have thought of making such men soldiers? In all else the barber and the hairdresser were as one, and often, indeed, were united in the same person. Whence then the difference? Simply from this, that the barber instinctively felt his advantage; and that his entire *morale* bent under the impulse to realize its full benefit.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

There is an anecdote on record, that the inestimable *chef* of one of the first London coffee-houses,—nay the very first,—once bargained, day after day, with a celebrated Bond street fishmonger, for a turbot which, at the close of the week, became a "filthy bargain." Still the artist persisted in inquiring after that "dom toine feesh!" "It is good for nothing now," replied the fishmonger. "Well, if you throw him away, give him to me."—"Willingly," said the good-humoured tradesman, "on condition dom foine!"

Let it not be supposed that the *chef* was to blame in this. If he had not found hundreds of customers prepared to be made fools of, he would not have attempted to make them fools.

The virtues of the French cook are sobriety, and zeal. A first rate *artiste* is supported in the discharge of his duties by his own *amour propre*. He glories in his calling, and feeling capable of providing the nectar and ambrosia of the gods, turns with loathing from the vulgar potables of London. He is never tired, never sullen; passionate and tyrannical with his *subs.*, like most great potentates, but never sullen. Ude is said to have boasted that but one Ude and one Napoleon adorn a century, probably from inward consciousness of some sort of affinity between the genius of the two.

But though by vocation tyrants, great cooks seldom arise under the dominion of great despots. It is under the sway of *les rois fainéans*, that the stewpan is seen to flourish. Under George IV. and Louis XVIII. gigantic strides were made in the science of gastronomy; under Napoleon and Louis Philippe, reckless bolters of their food, cookery loses a cubit of her stature; while, under Victoria, the anything but *faindante* Queen, Francatelle, the Coriolanus of Pimlico, has been banished the Royal kitchen!—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

It is in the cares of manhood, and amid the loneliness of age, that the recollections of the lessons learned at the mother's knee come back with greatest freshness. In the burying place of the patriarchs, Javan is seen to meditate, after the departure of Enoch, beside a tomb which Miriam had dressed with flowers:—

"Why linger'd Javan in that lone retreat?
The shrine of her who bore him drew his feet."

So we can always trace the footsteps of genius to the mother's grave. "It is long since," writes Gray, to his friend Nicholls, "that I heard you were gone in haste into Yorkshire, on account of your mother's illness; and the same letter informed me that she was recovered, otherwise I had then wrote to you to beg you would take care of her, and to inform you that I had discovered a thing very little known, which is, that in one's whole life, one can never have any more than a single mother." When Gray made this beautiful and touching remark, he had lost his own mother about thirteen years, although it seemed, he said; but yesterday, and continued every hour to sink deeper into his heart. Johnson probably remembered this letter of Gray, when he told Boswell, Jan. 14, 1766, —"Parents we can have but once." What lover of genius, in passing along the picture gallery at Dulwich, does not pause with a tender recollection and reverence before the portrait which Rubens painted of his mother? His father died at an early period, and the painter's education was conducted by his mother, whom he always regarded with affection and respect. And there you gaze upon her quiet features, upon which sixty winters seem to have left their marks. The dark gown trimmed with fur, and the book in her hand, harmonise with the simple dignity of her character.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

It has been said, by military quidnuncs, that much of his (Lord Wellington's) success was owing to accident. Yes; to the accident of possessing those qualities which inspired his followers with confidence, and his enemies with respect; to the accident which brought within his range of vision every species of information by which he could have profited; to the accident which enabled him to choose the fittest agents for the various and important matters of business which he had to transact or arrange; to the accident of an imperturbable temper, which never suffered his judgment to be affected by any of those distracting annoyances which, even more than oppression, have a tendency to make a wise man mad; to the accident of an incorruptible honesty, an enlightened sagacity, and clear and vigorous common sense; to the accident of a habit of business, the most exact, energetic, and laborious; to the accident of a hopeful spirit in adversity, a cautious one in prosperity; of daring in difficulty, and of coolness in danger; to the accident which enabled him to take his most skilful adversaries by surprise, and to anticipate their best-laid plans, while his designs remained impenetrable up to the very moment when they could be no longer prevented. If we may call this assemblage of qualities an accident, then was Lord Wellington indebted to accident for success; but if they rarely happen in mortal man, let us dismiss the theory of the quidnuncs, which really only perplexes what it attempts to explain, and adore the gracious Providence by whom this great man was raised up to be, to his country, in one of the most critical emergencies that ever befel us as a nation, at once its pride and its bulwark, its stay and its glory.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XXII.

A MOONLIGHT CANTER.

I was not quite satisfied with the good priest for his having cut me, no matter what his reasons—I was not over much so with the tone of the whole meeting itself, and certainly I was very little satisfied with the part I had myself taken therein: for as cooler judgment succeeded to hot excitement, I perceived in what a mess of difficulty I had involved myself, and how a momentary flush of passionate indignation, had carried me away beyond the bounds of reason and sense, to undertake what but half an hour previously, I should have shrunk from, with shame, and the very thought of which now filled me with apprehension and dread, not indeed as to the consequences to myself, physically considered, for most willingly would I have compounded for a fractured limb, or even two, to escape the ridicule I was almost certain of incurring; this it was which I could not bear, and my heart, *amour propre*, recoiled from the thought of being a laughing-stock to the under-bred and ill-born horde that would assemble to witness me.

When I arrived at the inn, poor Joe was there awaiting me; he had been down to see the horse, which for precaution's sake was kept at a mill a little distance from the town, and of whose heart and condition he spoke in glowing terms.

"Och! he is a raal beauty—a little thick in fat about the crest, but they say he always trains fleshy, and his legs are as clean as a whistle. Sorra bit, but it'll give Mr. Ulick as much as he can do, to ride him to-morrow. I know by the way he turns his eyes round to you in the stable, he's in the devil's temper."

"But it is not Mr. Burke, Joe—I am going to ride him."

"You are going to do it! You! Oh! by the powers, Mr. Ulick wasn't far out, when he said the master was as mad as the man. 'Tell me your company, says the old proverb'; and you see there it is—whacomes of it? If you lie down with dogs, you'll get up with fleas, and that's the fruits of travelling with a fool."

I was in no temper for badinage at the moment, and replied to the poor fellow in a somewhat harsher tone than I should have used; and as he left the room with, out speaking, I felt ashamed and angry with myself, for thus banishing the only one that seemed to feel an interest in my fortunes.

I sat down to my dinner discontented and unhappy. But a few hours previous, and I awoke high in heart and hope; and now without any adverse stroke of fortune, without any of those casualties of fate which come on us, unlooked for, and unthought of, but simply by the unguided exercise of a passionate temperament, I found myself surrounded by embarrassments, and environed by difficulties, without one friend to counsel, or advise me

Yes: I could not conceal it from myself—my determination to ride the steeple-chase was the mere outbreak of passion. The taunting insolence of Burke had stung me to adopt a course which I had neither previously considered, nor if suggested by another, could ever have consented to. True, I was what would be called a good horseman. In the two seasons I had spent in Leicestershire, on a visit to a relative, I had acquitted myself with credit and character; but a light weight splendidly mounted on a trained hunter, over his accustomed country, has no parrallel with the same individual upon a horse he has never crossed, over a country he has never seen. These, and a hundred similar considerations came rushing on me now when it was too late; however, the thing was done, and there being no possible way of undoing it, there was but one road, the straight forward, to follow in the case. Alas! half of our philosophy in difficulties consists in shutting our eyes firmly against consequences, and *tete bai-sée* rushing headlong at the future. Though few may be found willing to admit, that the bull in the china-shop is the model of their prudence—I freely own it was mine, and that I made up my mind to ride the horse with the unspeakable name, as long as he would permit me to ride him, at every thing, over every thing, or through every thing, before me. This conclusion at lenght come to, I began to feel more easy in my mind. Like the felon, that feels there is no chance of a reprieve, I could look my fate more steadily in the face.

I had no great appetite for my dinner, but I sat over an excellent bottle of port; sipping, and sipping, each glass I swallowed lending a rose tint to the future. The second bottle had just been placed on the table before me, when O'Grady's groom came in to receive his instructions. He had heard nothing of my resolution to ride, and certainly looked aghast when I announced it to him. By this time, however, I had combatted *my own* fears, and I was not going to permit *his* to terrify me. Affecting the easy *nonchalance* of that excellent type, Mr. Ulick Burke, I thrust my hands into my coat pockets, and, standing with my back to the fire, began questioning him about the horse. Confound it! there's no man so hard to humbug as an Irishman, but if he be a groom, I pronounce the thing impossible. The fellow saw through me in a moment; and as he sipped the glass of wine I had filled out for him, he approached me confidentially, while he said in a low tone—

"Did you say you'd ride him?"

"Yes, to be sure I did."

"You did; well! well! there's no helping it, since you said it. There's only one thing to be done," he looked cautiously about the room, lest any one should overhear him. "There's but one thing I know of—let him throw you at the first leap. Mind me now, just leave it to himself; he'll give you no trouble in life; and all you have to do, is to choose the soft side. It's not your fault after that, you know, for I needn't tell you he won't be caught before night."

"I could not help laughing at this new receipt for riding a steeple chase, although I confess it did not raise my courage regarding the task before me.

"But what does he do?" said I; "this infernal beast, what trick has he?"

"It isn't one, but a hundred that he has. First of all, it isn't so easy to get on his back, for he is as handy with his hind foot as a fiddler; and if you are not mighty quick in mounting, he'll strike you down with it: then, when you are up, maybe, he won't move at all, but stand with his fore-legs out, his head down, and his eyes turned back just like a picture, hitting his flanks between times with his long tail. You may coax him, pet him, and pat him—faith, you might as well be tickling a mile-stone; for it's laughing at you he'll be all the time. Maybe at last you'll get tired, and touch him with the spur. Hurroo! be gorra you'll get it then."

"Why what happens then?"

"What happens, is it? Maybe it's your neck is broke, or your thigh, or your collar-bone, at least: he'll give you a straight plunge up in the air, about ten feet high, throw his head forward, till he either pulls the reins out of your hands, or lifts you out of the saddle, and at the same moment he'll give you a blow with his hind quarters in the small of the back. Och, murther," said he, placing both hands upon his loins, and writhing as he spoke, "it 'ill be six weeks tomorrow since he made one of them buck-leaps with me, and I never walked straight since. But that is not all."

"Come, come," said I, impatiently, "this is all nonsense; he only wants a man with a little pluck, to bully him out of all this."

As I said these valorous words, I own, that to my own heart, I didn't exactly correspond to the person I described; but as the bottle of port was now finished, I set forth with my companion to pay my first visit to this redoubted animal.

The mill where the stable lay was about a mile from the town; but the night was a fine moonlight one, with not an air of wind stirring, and the walk delightful. When we reached the little stream that turned the mill, over which a plank was thrown as a bridge, we perceived that a country lad was walking a pair of saddle-horses backwards and forwards near the spot. The suspicion of some trickery, some tampering with the horse, at once crossed me; and I hinted as much to the groom.

"No, no," said he, laughing, "make your mind easy about that. Mr. Ulick Burke knows the horse well, and he'll leave it all to himself."

The allusion was a pleasant one; but I said nothing, and walked on.

Having procured a lantern at the mill, the groom preceded me to the little out-house, which acted as stable. He opened the door cautiously, and peeped in,

"He's lying down," said he to me in a whisper, and at the same moment taking the candle from the lantern, he held it up to permit my obtaining a better view; "don't be afeard," continued he, "he'll not stir now, the thief of the arth; when once he's down that way, he lies as peaceable as a lamb."

As well as I could observe him, he was a magnificent horse. A little too heavy perhaps about the crest and forehand, but then so strong behind, such powerful muscle about the haunches, his balance was well preserved. As I stood contemplating him in silence, I felt the breadth of some one behind me. I turned suddenly around; it was Father Tom Lottus himself. There was the worthy priest, mopping his forehead with a huge pocket-handkerchief, and blowing like a rhinoceros.

"Ugh!" said he at length, "I have been running up and down the roads this half hour after you, and there's not a puff left in me."

"Ah! father, I hoped to have seen you at the inn."

"Whisht! I darn't. I thought I'd do it better my own way; but, see now, we've no time to lose. I know as well as yourself you never intended to ride this race. No matter; don't say a word; but listen to me: I know the horse better than any one in these parts; and it isn't impossible, if you can keep the saddle over the first two or three fences, that you may win I say, if you can—for faith it's not in a "swing-swong" you'll be. But, come now, the course was marked out this evening.—Burke was over it before dinner; and, with a blessing, we will before supper. —I've got a couple of hacks here that'll take us over every bit of it, and perhaps it is not too much to say, you might have a worse guide."

"Faith, your reverence," chimed in the groom, "he'd find it hard to have a better."

Thanking the kind priest for his good-natured solicitude, I followed him out upon the road, where the two horses were waiting us.

"There now," said he, "get up; the stirrups are about your length. He looks a little low in flesh; but you'll not complain of him when he's under you."

The next moment we were both in the saddle. Taking a narrow path that led off from the high road, we entered a large tilled field; keeping along the headlands of which, we came to a low stone wall, through a gap of which we passed, and came out upon an extensive piece of grass-land, that gently sloped away from where we were standing, to a little stream at its base, an arm of that which supplied the mill.

"Here now," said the priest, "a little to the left yonder, is the start: you come down this hill; you take the water there, and you keep along by Freney's house, where you see the trees there. There's only a small stone wall, and a clay ditch, betweeu this and that; afterwards you turn off to the right. But come now, are you ready? We'll explore a bit."

As he spoke, the good priest, putting spurs to his hackney, dashed on before me, and motioning me to follow, cantered down the slope. Taking the little mill-stream at a fly, he turned in his saddle to watch my performanee.

"Neat, mighty neat!" cried he, encouraging me. "Keep your hand a little low. The next is a wall——"

Scarcely had he spoke when we both came together at a stone fence, about three feet high. This time I was a little in advance, as my horse was fresher, and took it first.

"Oh, the devil a better!" said Father Tom. "Burke himself couldn't beat that! Here now; keep this way out of the deep ground, and rush him at the double ditch there."

Resolved on securing his good opinion, I gripped my saddle firmly with my knees, and rode at the fence. Over we went in capital style, but lighting on the top of a rotten ditch, the ground gave way, and my horse's hind legs slipped backwards into the gripe. Being at full stretch, the poor animal had no power to recover himself, so that disengaging his fore-legs, I pulled him down into the hollow, and then, with a vigorous dash of a spur and a bold lift, carried him clean over it into the field.

"Look, now!" said the priest; "that pleases me better than all you did before. Presence of mind—that's the real gift for a horseman, when he's in a scrape; but mind me, it was your own fault; for here's the way to take the fence." So saiyng, he made a slight semi-circle in the field, and then, as he headed his horse towards the leap, rushed him at it furiously, and came over like the bound of a stag!

"Now," said Father Tom, pointing with his whip as he spoke, "we have a beautiful bit of galloping ground before us; and if you ever reach this far, and I don't see why you shouldn't, here's where you ought to make play. Listen to me now," said he, dropping his voice: "Tom Molly's mare isn't thoroughbred, though they think she is. She has got a bad drop in her. Now the horse is all right, clean bred, sire and dam, by reason he'll be able to go through the dirt, when the mare can't, so that all you've to do, if, as I said before, you get this far, is, to keep straight down to the two thorn bushes—there, you see them yonder—Burke won't be able to take that line, but must keep upon the headlands, and go all round; yonder look now, you see the difference—so that before he can get over that wide ditch, you'll be across it, and making for the stone wall. After that, by the powers, if you don't win, I can't help you!"

"Where does the course turn after, father?" said I.

"Oh! a beautiful line of flat country, inter-sprinkled with walls, ditches, and maybe a hedge or two; but all fair, and only one rasping fence, the last of all. After that, you have a clean gallop of about a quarter of a mile, over as nice a sod as ever you cantered."

"And that last fence, what is it like?"

"Faith, it is a rasper; it's a wide gully where there was a *borcen* once, and they say it is every inch of sixteen feet, that'll make it close upon twenty when you clear the clay on both sides. The grey horse, I'm told, has a way of jumping in and jumping out of these narrow roads; but take my advice and go it in a fly: and now, captain, what between the running, and the riding, and the talking altogether, I am as dry as a lime-kiln; so what do you say if we turn back to town, and have a bit of supper together. There's a kind of a cousin of mine, one Bob Mahon, a major in the Roscommon, and he has got a grousepie, and something hot to dilute it with, waiting for us."

"Nothing will give me more pleasure, father; and there's only one thing more—indeed I had nearly forgotten it altogether——"

"What's that?" said the priest, with surprise.

"Not having any intention to ride, I left town without any racing equipment; breeches and boots I have, but as to a cap and a jacket——"

"I've provided for both," said Father Tom. "You saw the little man with a white head that sat at the head of the table, Tom Dillon of Mount Brown, you know him?"

"I am not acquainted with him."

"Well, he knows you, that's all the same: his son, that's just gone to Gibraltar with his regiment, was about your size, and he had a new cap and jacket made for this very race, and of course they are lying there, and doing nothing. So I sent over a little *gossoon* with a note and I don't doubt but they are all at the inn this moment.

"By Jove, father!" said I, "you are a real friend, and a most thoughtful one too."

"Maybe I'll do more than that for you," said he, with a sly wink of his eye, that somehow suggested to my mind, that he knew more of, and took a deeper interest in me, than I had reason to believe.

MISCELLANEA.

From the John Bull June 4.

Frightful and Fatal Occurrence at Apothecaries Hall.—This (Saturday) morning, shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Hennell, the principal Analyzer at Apothecaries Hall, was blown to atoms, whilst in the act of making experiments in the yard at the back of the above premises. One of the fingers of the unfortunate gentleman, was picked up in Union-street, opposite the hall. He was a married man, but has left no family. The melancholy occurrence has created a most powerful interest in the neighbourhood.

The *Punch* give the following fashions for June:—Rowing-shirts (used rather for the purpose of avoiding water than for going upon it) will be much resorted to; and during the first fortnight of the month the prevailing colours will be light and delicate, but they will be worn to the end, with a considerable shade of a darker hue thrown into them. It must be observed that the rowing-shirts will have a pleasing effect when first put on, if the coat is thrown well back; but the surtout should be buttoned closely up to the neck about the middle of the month, and so on to the end of it. In parasols there is nothing new, but a good deal that is old, and stripes will come in—from the fading of the silk at the folds—but there will be no chance of their going out again.

On Tuesday the following distressing circumstance took place in the family of Adolphus Schwank, Esq., Wimbledon:—Jane Garratt, the housemaid, a young woman possessing considerable personal attractions, went into the garden in the evening, and laid herself on her face in the fishpond, and in that position she was found dead. The water in the fishpond is in no part more than a foot and nine inches in depth. There had been nothing noticed in the deceased's manner to indicate that she intended to destroy herself. The cook told Mr. Schwank that the deceased had told her she had been deceived by a young man who had since refused her marriage; but she had sworn the cook to secresy.

The premises of Mr. Auchiff, builder, Esher-street, Kennington, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, owing to some lighted candle adhering to a glue-pot falling among some shavings. The loss is estimated at upwards of 400l., and the property not insured.

The *Toulonnais* publishes the following extraordinary instance of audacity on the part of the Arabs:—In returning from Miliana the camp was pitched and the soldiers were beginning to enjoy a little rest when three Arabs dashed at full gallop into the camp and carried off three infantry soldiers so quickly that not one had time to fire a shot. These wolves of a new species having placed the three poor soldiers on their horses fled as rapidly as they had arrived. In the meantime an alarm was raised in the camp, and the Colonel of the 1st Light Dragoons jumped on his horse and pursued the Arabs, followed by a Captain and a private. The brave fellows were on the point of coming up with the marauders when the latter, to relieve their horses, threw off the French soldiers, two alive and the other dead, having received two musket balls in his stomach. The Arabs had no time to kill the others.

A letter from Hamburg says, the number of libraries destroyed by the fire was eleven, six of which were public establishments. To these losses must be added the stocks of some booksellers, containing amongst others, 30,000 volumes of modern German, French, and English works. The total destruction of books, as yet ascertained, amounts to 300,000 volumes. Several collections of scientific objects have perished, particularly one, consisting of 4,000 models of machines, belonging to the Patriotic Society, and which were used in the evening and Sunday classes, instituted for the mechanics of the town. The same letter gives the following as an estimate of the quantity of merchandise consumed; viz., 2,000,000lbs. of coffee, 5,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 3,000,000 of which were refined, 1,200 bales of raw cotton, 350 bales of spun ditto, 300 tons of Carolina rice, 500 sacks of Java rice, 100,000lbs. of palm oil, 500,000 quintals of rape oil, 1,000 tons of Smyrna currants, 2,000 tons of cheese, 250 sacks of linseed, 30,000 pieces of linen, 8,000 casks of claret, 400 pieces of corn and potatoe spirits, 400 pieces of rum and arrack, 3,000lbs. of West India and American tobacco.

The report of the following melancholy catastrophe is from a letter received in the City on Wednesday morning from Beaumaris, Wales, dated Monday, May 30:—"An awful occurrence took place here (Beaumaris) this forenoon, about half past 11 o'clock, by the upsetting of the ferry-boat, which has been accustomed to convey a considerable number of persons across the channel to the Lavin Sands to gather cockles. When on her return, at the beginning of floodtide, with, as nearly as has been ascertained, fifteen persons on board, the boat (a small one) shipped a large quantity of water, several of the passengers went suddenly to the opposite side, causing her to capsize, when, lamentable to relate, only one individual escaped, by means of swimming back to the Sands, a distance of nearly 200 yards. Five of the unfortunate persons were picked up in about 20 minutes, but life was wholly extinct. Nine were picked up at low water, making 14 in all who perished on the lamentable occasion. Great blame is attributable to the unfortunate ferryman, who also lost his life, in not using the regular ferry-boat, which was at hand, instead of a small boat, which he generally went in, and which was the cause of the loss of so many lives.

Morley Ernstein—Mr. James's last New Work.—This is the principal attraction of the day in literature, and well deserves its pre-eminence. To hear a work announced from the pen of Mr. James, is to expect a high intellectual treat, and one of the most unselfish, since thousands may share without diminishing the pleasure. The utmost eagerness is always manifested by the public to obtain an early reading of this author's works; and however highly expectation has been raised, Morley Ernstein will not bring disappointment. This work is composed of the richest materials that genius can supply. The fiction is powerful—new—spirited; the characters drawn from nature, yet enriched from the imagination, energetic and original. Count Lieburg is a lofty impersonation of splendid evil, full of intellectual power and might. Morley Ernstein is truthful nature sublimated into lofty good. The heroines for Mr. James's rich imagination has embodied two beautiful contrasts, are distinct and opposite, yet both commanding all our sympathies; and the fiction which weaves the lives and the destinies of those beings together, is one that takes the deepest hold upon the mind, and irresistibly involves the heart in a recital which is worked up to a climax of power, that we scarcely know whether to attribute to consummate skill or intensely feeling nature.

The Ambassador's Wife.—This delightful and brilliant story of Courts and diplomacy (particularly female diplomacy), of Drawingrooms, Royal balls, imperial fetes, grand galas, State dinners, patrician flirtation, ambitious match-making, Kings, Queens, Ambassadors and Ambassadors' wives, has already become the paramount topic of conversation in all the polite circles. The characters are all "studies from nature," as the painters say, and will be recognisable at a single glance. Indeed it is one of Mrs. Gore's greatest charms as a novelist, that she never attempts to depict characters or manners with which she is not personally and intimately familiar. The Ambassador's Wife is the most striking and brilliant of all her works of fiction.

Reverse of Fortune.—Yesterday the proceedings of an adjourned inquiry were resumed before Mr. Carter, at the Hero of Waterloo-road, respecting the death of Mr. Louis Curis, aged 42, who committed suicide at Waterloo-bridge on Monday last. The deceased formerly carried on a most extensive business as a silk-manufacturer in Spitalfields, where he employed upwards of 200 men. Being a native of Lyons, and speaking our language but imperfectly, one of his agents induced him to accept bills to an immense amount, and the consequence was that all his property was sacrificed, and he failed for 50,000l. or 60,000l. about 13 years ago. From the testimony of a number of witnesses it appeared, that ever since the event referred to the deceased had been very desponding in his mind and flighty in his manner; he became a desperate gambler, addicted himself to excessive drinking, and when in that state would threaten to cut the throats of his children. His wife, who resided at 38, Wilks-street, Spitalfields, was at times so much alarmed that frequently she was obliged to send them away. He had been confined for nine months in the Spitalfields workhouse, on the ground of insanity, and at the expiration of that time was discharged. He obtained employment as a clerk, and at the time of his death was commission agent to Mr. Frey, of 2, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn. On Sunday morning he affectionately took leave of his wife, saying "he was in hopes he should get the money," alluding to some that was owing to him, "or he should be unhappy for life." He did not return home that night, as he expected to sleep at a friend's in Leicester-square. On Monday morning he had breakfast with Mr. Frey, and was more desponding than usual, and when he left said he was going a short journey, but as he had often made the same statement, little was thought of it. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as a coachman named Breston was passing over Waterloo-bridge, he saw the deceased jump on the parapet and get on the ledge; he then took off his hat, and exclaiming, "Good by, I am going;" leaped into the river. He was taken out in about half an hour, but life was quite extinct. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself in a state of temporary insanity brought on by great misfortunes."—Times, June 4.

Extraordinary Affair.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a lengthened investigation was entered into before Mr. Baker, at the Blockmakers' Arms, Ashley-crescent, Shepherd and Shepherdess-fields, on the body of Ann Friesdale, aged 21, a remarkably beautiful young woman, who was alleged to have been murdered by being thrown into the Regent's Canal on the night of Tuesday last, under the very suspicious circumstances subjoined:—Mary Mills, of 3, Canal-road, Kingsland, deposed, that on Tuesday night last about 11 o'clock, she was walking along the Eagle Wharf-road, near the Regent's-canal, and observed a man standing about three yards from the edge of the water, and a female walking near him, in a field adjoining the iron-foundry of Messrs. Grissell and Peto. In a moment after she heard a loud splash in the water, and exclaimed, "My God, what's the matter?" and at the same moment heard a voice like that of a woman cry out "Murder, murder, my God, it's a woman." On looking towards the spot where the man was standing, she found he was gone, and she ran to the above house, and told what had happened. The man had on dark clothes, and was of short stature. She did not see a second female there, but thought it possible from the voice she heard. She could not swear that deceased was pushed or thrown into the water. Mr. Clarke, the landlord of the Blockmakers' Arms, ran to the spot and got the deceased out with the drags, but life was quite extinct. Mr. John Friesdale said he was the father of deceased, and kept the Steeple-chase Inn at St. Alban's. She had held the situation of lady's-maid in the family of the Rev. A. Donald, of St. Alban's, up to Saturday week last, when she left of her own accord, and had since been staying with her sister, No. 3, Park-street, City-road. She much feared him, and he had written her a letter of admonition on her conduct, but had not seen her since she left St. Alban's. It further appeared that the deceased was attached to a young gentleman, a student in the Rev. Mr. Donald's establishment, and that she had left her situation on his account. He was present, and was deeply affected, but begged not to be examined, as if his name went forth it would cause him to be discarded by his family. He proved that he was not near the spot at the time of the occurrence, and stated that he was fondly attached to the deceased, and should pay the expenses of her funeral. The admonitory letter from deceased's father was found on her person, as also two others from friends in the country. She had been very desponding since she had been at her sister's, and expressed great fear of meeting her father. On Monday afternoon she went out, and was not afterwards heard of. Mr. Coward, surgeon, gave it as his opinion that the unfortunate deceased was *enceinte*. The coroner and jury remarked upon the extraordinary and mysterious nature of the case, and for some time it was considered advisable that the inquiry should be adjourned for the production of the man seen by the first witness. Ultimately, however, the jury agreed to an open verdict of "Found drowned, but by what means deceased came into the water there was no evidence to show."—Ibid.

Tournament at Turin.—A letter from Turin, 23d ult., states:—"The tournament promised as part of the fetes for the marriage of the Duke of Savoy, but postponed in consequence of the weather, was held yesterday. A large circus had been erected by the city in the square of St. Charles. At 1 o'clock the two august families in honour of whom the fete was given entered an elegant pavilion, fitted up with great taste, and set apart for their reception. The acclamations of more than 20,000 spectators saluted their entrance. The first four ranks of the galleries were occupied by ladies in the most brilliant dresses. Behind them, in galleries ascending gradually, thousands of men were placed. All the windows of the palace surrounding the square were magnificently decorated. Around the fine equestrian statue of Emanuel Philibert, which stood in the midst of the arena, lances, javelins, shields, and other warlike weapons required for the jousting, were tastefully arranged. Varlets in brilliant liveries stood in readiness to furnish arms to the knights when called for. The tournament was to represent a splendid fete of chivalry given in the 14th century, at Constantinople, by the gay and brilliant suite of Jane, daughter of Amadens V., of Savoy, when she came to marry the Greek Emperor Andronicus. The chief of the tournament on the present occasion was descended from the family of that Empress, being the Duke of Genoa, the King's second son. Four bodies of knights, each 24 in number, all officers in the army, took part in the joust. Of these the first and fourth represented knights belonging to orders in existence at the commencement of the 14th century, the first being dressed as knight of Constantine and St. Lazare, and the fourth as chevaliers of the Order of Rhodes and the French Order of the Star. The second division was habited as Savoyards, and the third as French knights of the period already indicated. The young Prince who figured as head of the joust was attended by a special quadrille of four nights, with the four standard his bearers of the other quadrilles, and three squires to execute his behests. The Prince made his entry into the arena amidst the loud sound of trumpets, accompanied by his knights, his herald, his trumpeters, and his standard-bearer. Having advanced to the King's seat to take his instructions he gave the signal, and immediately all the knights defiled in order before the Royal pavilion. When all had resumed their places, each quadrille in turn ran a certain number of courses, and went through the usual exercises of the menage. The other trials of a joust, such as running at a ring, leaping the barriers &c., in fact, all the figures of a carrousel, were executed with admirable fidelity. The young Prince was remarked for the fortunate boldness with which he performed his part in the sports. The weather was fine, and the tournament concluded without accident.

Damages against Solicitors for taking an insufficient security.—At the Liverpool Assizes an action was brought by a benefit society, called the Crown Building Society, against Messrs. Currie and Statham, solicitors, residing at Liverpool, to recover the sum of 1,350l. the amount of a loss sustained by the society, in consequence of the defendants, as their solicitors, taking an insufficient mortgage security. Baron Rolfe, the presiding judge, in summing up, said there was no imputation on the character of the defendants, but the present was one of those slips to which the most careful are occasionally liable, and for the consequences of which they were bound to indemnify the plaintiffs. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, 1,350.

A short discussion arose on the subject of Emigration. The Minister declared he did not intend to recommend an extension of Emigration beyond Epsom and Ascot.

The House then adjourned.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1842.

No. 460. By a resolution passed in the General Department, the following promotion in the Subordinate Medical Department has been ordered.

2nd Grade Apprentice Noor Bhai to be 1st Grade Apprentice, and Probationer Purbhoodass to be 2d Grade Apprentice. Date of rank 26th March 1842.

No. 461. The following Notification issued in the General Department is published in General Order.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification of the 18th February last, Captain J. E. Parsons of the 11th Regt. N. I., is confirmed in the situation of Assistant in the Road and Tank Department from the date of Lieut. Hendley's departure for Europe, or from the 1st ultimo.

No. 462. The following promotions are made.

Regt. of Artillery.	Date of rank.
Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) C. Blood to be Captain and 2d Lieut. J. Hamilton to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Webb deceased.....	25th June 1842.

No. 463. The following description of the new Cantonment is published for general information.

	Bearing.	Dist. Yards.
From the limit Pillar situated at the North East corner of Captain Ramsay's Garden along the Western Bank of the Nulla....	General directions N. E.	16 1166
Ditto to the extreme limit Pillar on the Northern side of the camp.....	N. by W. ½ W.	2090

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1842.

No. 464. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Aitchison 2d in Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse in G. O. No. 454 dated 3rd September 1839, embraced from the 1st September to the 9th Nov. of that year.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Poona, 7th July 1842.

1. The following orders issued by Major General Fearon, Commanding the Malwa Force are confirmed.

An Order dated Mhow the 29th June 1842, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence Money to two rejected Recruits enlisted for the 28th Regiment Native Infantry to enable them to return to their Native Villages.

An Order dated Mhow the 30th June 1842, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 5 rejected Recruits enlisted for the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, (Light Infantry) to enable them to return to their Native villages.

Head Quarters Poona, 8th July 1842.

1. Subedar Luximon Khomker of the Golundauze Battalion, at present doing duty at Ahmedabad, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Battalion at Ahmednuggur, as early as the opening of the Season will render practicable.

2. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General R. England K. H. dated Camp, at Sir-Bolan, the 11th March 1842, appointing Lance, corporal Fitzsimons of H. M. 41st Regt. to be an acting Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat department, until further orders.

An order by Lieut. Col. F. Marshall dated Camp near Quetta, the 7th June 1842, appointing Bombardier Hugh Fife of the 1st Troop Horse Artillary, to be an Acting Sub Conductor with Major Reid's detachment proceeding to Killa Abdoola.

An order by the Same officer dated Camp, near Quetta, the 8th June 1842, directing the sick of the 12th Regt N. I. and 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, to be incorporated with the Hospital of the 25th Regt. N. I and paced under the Medical charge of Assist. Surgeon Ogilvie M. D.

13. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. M. McC. Ranelaud from 1st to 31st July, in extension to remain at Ahmednuggur on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters Poona, 9th July 1842.

1. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

2d Regt. Light Cavarly.—Major J. Brooks from 1st to 31st July in extension to remain at Ahmednuggur on Medical Certificate.

22d Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. A. F. Nichol from 1st to 31st July in extension to remain at Nassick on Medical Certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay 11th July 1842.

1. Ensign B. Burgess of the 20th Regt. N. I. is attached to do duty with the 23d Regt. N. L. I. until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his Corps in Scinde.

2. Cadet W. Miles lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 19th Regt. N. I. until further orders and directed to join

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. G. Moyle from 1st to 31st July, in extension to remain at Sattara, on Medical certificate.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut, Col
Adjutant General of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Political Department, 29th June.—Notification :—His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, being about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Bindrabun, and having announced his intended departure for the Soorud Ghaut on the Ganges, the Hon'ble the president in Council is pleased to direct, that the Officers, Civil and Military, of the Districts and Stations visited by His Higness, shall be careful to shew him all the repect and honor which are due to the Head of this lilustrious Family and faithful Ally of the British Government. On receiviug information of the date on which Maharana will enter is Military Station, the Commanding Officer shall cause the proper Troops to be drawn out for his reception, and Salute of 19 Guns to be fired on his Highnes' arrival at, and, departure from the Station. The Chief, Civil or Military authority of the Station (as the case may be) will also go out a convenient distance to meet His Highness and conduct him to his Tents, or he will depute some Officer of experience to perform this duty in his behalf, should the Chief authority be prevented from personally evincing this mark of deference to the exalted rank of His Highness.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 24th June, 1842.—No. 160 of 1842.—The following paragraph of a military letter, No. 17, from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor of Bengal, dated 27th April 1842, is published for general information :

28 "We approve of the continuance of an officer's '*pay*' whilst undergoing the penalty of imprisonment under the sentence of a court martial, but he can have no claim, when so circumstanced, to his '*allowances.*'"

No. 164.—The hon'ble the president in council is pleased to direct, that the following amended para, in lieu of para 3, of general orders of the 16th March 1842, No. 68, be published for general information :

"3. The rate of batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals were serving at the close of several periods of the services for which the particular donations were granted, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment."

The general order books to be corrected accordingly.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahadad, 16th June, 1842.—The right honourable the governor general of India having determined to incorporate the troops recently raised in Hindoostan, for the service of his late majesty Shah Soojah-Ool-Moolk, with the Bengal native army, is pleased to direct the following arrangements to be adopted for giving effect to the measure :

The corps, with the exception of those at Jellalabad, will remain embodied until their arrival at Ferozepore, on which date they will be paid up, and each soldier being furnished with a certificate of his previous service, will be sent to join the corps assigned to him.

Any officer or soldier who may desire not to enter the service of the East India company, is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta, and any officer or soldier who may be pronounced by a special committee (to be assembled for the examination of the whole by the officer commanding at Ferozepore) to be physically unfit for the line, is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta of his present rank, for every year he may have served west of the Indus.

Any officer or soldier who may previous to his transfer to the Shah's force have served in the line long enough to establish a claim to pensionary support, and who may be pronounced unfit for the service is to be transferred to the invalid establishment on the pension of the rank he held in his former corps, as provided for in the general order of the 1st of November 1838.

The European commissioned officers lately in the service of the Shah, with the exception of those at Jellalabad, will continue attached to their present corps until their arrival at Ferozepore, when as soon as they have completed the arrangements now directed for the disposal of the men, they will proceed and join the regiments to which they severally belong.

The staff sergeants of the infantry battalions will remain at Ferozepore under the orders of the brigade major at that station until instructions for their disposal are furnished from army head quarters.

The quarter master and bazar establishments of the Jellalabad corps are to be distributed among the corps of that force, at the discretion of the major general commanding, and on their return to the provinces, they are to be paid up and discharged.

The establishments with the other corps will remain attached to them until their arrival at Ferozepore, when they likewise will be paid up and discharged.

As none of the native officers of the Shah's force held a rank higher than that of jemadar, when originally tranferred from the line, his lordship has been pleased to fix that rank as the highest in which any officer shall return to the regular army, and their commissions, as jemadars, are accordingly to bear the date of this order : the non-commissioned officers and privates must enter their new corps as the juniors of their respective grades.

The native officers and men of the mountain train are to be attached to the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, and on their return to the provinces, such of them as may be pronounced fit for the service, are to be distributed equally amongst the three native troops of horse, and the two native battalions of foot artillery, at the discretion of the brigadier commandant of the regiment the subadar as a jemadar.

The sappers will be formed into two companies, and added as supplementary companies to the Bengal sappers and miners. on their arrival at Ferozepore, they will be examined by a special committee, and any officer or soldier who may be found unfit for the regular army, is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta, for every year he may have served west of the Indus.

The detachment of Anderson's horse, now at Jellalabad, will do duty for the present with the 3d irregular cavalry, but on their arrival within the provinces, they are to be sent to join the corps now assigned to them.

The horse artillery will be formed into one troop, and added as a supplementary troop to the 1st brigade of horse artillery.

All ordnance, ordnance stores, harness, &c., in excess to the proportion assigned by regulation to a troop of horse artillery in Bengal, are, on arrival, to be deposited in the magazine at Ferozepore, and such of the horses as may be pronounced by a committee unfit for the artillery, are to be made over to the commissariat department to be disposed of.

Such of the officers and men as may be pronounced unfit for the service, and who, by previous servitude have established no claim to pensionary support, are to be discharged with the prescribed gratuity.

Major-general Pollock, C. B., will appoint the European officers now at Jellalabad, and recently in the service of the Shah, to do duty with the troops under his command, forwarding copies of the orders he may issue disposing of them to army head quarters, for confirmation.

All promotions in the corps remaining embodied are to cease; and any which may have been made in them, or in the disbanded corps subsequent to the * 10th of April last, are to be cancelled.

* The date of the demise of the Shah.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Scale of Distribution throughout the Native Infantry of the Line of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Regiments of Infantry, raised for the Service of His late Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

Removed from.	Subadar or Jemadar as Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.		To
1st Regiment of the Shah's Infantry.	1	2	2	1	33	1st	Regt. N. I.
	1	2	2	1	33	2d	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	3rd	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	4th	,,
	1	4	4	1	34	5th	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	6th	,,
	1	2	3	1	33	7th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	8th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	9th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	10th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	11th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	12th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	13th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	14th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	15th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	16th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	17th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	18th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	19th	,,
	16	40	40	16	640		
2nd regiment of the Shah's Infantry.	1	2	2	1	33	20th	Regt. N. I.
	1	2	2	1	33	21st	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	22d	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	23d	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	24th	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	25th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	26th	,,
	1	4	4	1	34	27th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	28th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	29th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	30th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	31st	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	32d	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	33d	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	34th	,,
	1	1	1	1	34	35th	,,
	0	1	1	0	34	36th	,,
	0	4	4	0	34	37th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	38th	,,
	16	40	40	16	640		
3d Regt. of the Shah's Infantry.	1	2	2	1	33	39th	Regt. N. I
	1	2	2	1	33	40th	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	41st	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	42nd	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	43rd	,,
	1	2	2	1	33	44th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	45th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	46th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	47th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	48th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	49th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	50th	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	51st	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	52nd	,,
	1	2	2	1	34	53rd	,,
	1	4	4	1	34	54th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	55th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	56th	,,
	0	2	2	0	34	57th	,,
	16	40	40	16	640		
5th Regt. N. I. Shah's Infantry.	1	2	2	1	37	58th	Regt. N. I.
	1	3	3	1	37	59th	,,
	1	2	2	1	37	60th	,,
	1	3	3	1	37	61st	,,
	1	2	2	1	37	62nd	,,
	1	3	3	1	37	63rd	,,
	1	2	2	1	37	64th	,,
	1	3	3	1	38	65th	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	66th	,,
	1	3	3	1	38	67th	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	68th	,,
	1	3	3	1	38	69th	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	70th	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	71st	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	72nd	,,
	1	2	2	1	38	73rd	,,
	0	2	2	0	38	74th	,,
	16	40	40	16	640		

Scale of Distribution amongst the Eight Regiments of Irregular Cavalry of the 1st or Christie's Horse, and a Detachment of the 2d or Anderson's Horse raised for the service of His late Majesty Shah Soojah-Ool-Moolk.

Removed.	Ressaldars and Ressaldars as Naib Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars or Jemadars, as Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nisban Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	To.
From								
1st or Christie's Horse,	1	1	5	4	0	1	98	1st regt L C
ditto ditto	2	1	5	3	0	1	98	2nd do do
ditto ditto	1	1	5	4	0	1	98	3rd do do
ditto ditto	2	1	5	3	0	1	98	4th do do
ditto ditto	1	2	4	4	0	1	98	5th do do
1st or Christie's Horse,	2	0	0	2	0	1	98	6th do do
2d or Anderson's ,,	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	
1st or Christie's ,,	0	1	0	0	0	1	96	7th do do
2d or Anderson's ,,	1	1	4	4	0	0	3	
1st or Christie's ,,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8th do do
2d or Anderson's ,,	2	1	3	3	0	1	99	
Total..	12	10	36	28	0	8	786	

MEMO.

Strength of Christie's Horse, including sick & absent...	9	7	25	20	0	7	684
Ditto of Anderson's..	3	3	11	8	0	1	102
Total..	12	10	36	28	0	8	786

Allahabad, 19th June, 1842.—At the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief, the right hon'ble the governor general is pleased to suspend lieutenant colonel Henry Digby Coxe, of the 25th regiment native infantry, from the performance of all military duties, until the pleasure of the hon'ble the court of directors shall be known.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Govr. Genl.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th June 1842.

The attention of officers commanding regiments warned for field service, in the General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 6th instant, is specially called to the state of their arms, accoutrements, and clothing, of their respective corps; to the efficiency of the forge and bazar establishments, and to the completeness in every respect of their men's equipments.

The corps of infantry from the Cawnpore and Meerut divisions will quit their present cantonments with 10 rounds in pouch, and on arrival in Sirhind division, their ammunition and that of the other infantry regiment, will be completed to 120 rounds per musket, 40 rounds being carried in pouch, the remainder in regimental reserve.

The cavalry will be furnished with 30 rounds of ammunition per carbine, and 30 rounds per pistol, 10 rounds being carried in pouch, the remainder in regimantal reserve.

The Commissary of Ordnance will make arrangements for issuing the extra ammunition at Kurnaul and the Commissary General will assign to the different regiments camels for its transport.

The troops of horse artillery and light field batteries will be supplied with the proportion of ammunition sanctioned in the letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, to Lieutenant Colonel G. Graham, C. B. No. of the 4th September 1838.

Officers commanding corps and detachments will see that both officers and men are suitably furnished with carriage cattle, before quitting their cantonments; and it is His Excellency's desire, that the troops move on the present occasion as little encumbered with baggage and followers as possible.

A small guard is to be left by each regiment in the cantonment it now occupies, over its heavy baggage; the arms and accoutrements of the sick remaining in hospital on the march of the corps, are to be left with them, so that the men on recovery may be made available for escort duty with store, to the army.

Superintending Surgeon W. Panton will conduct the details on the medical department with the "army of reserve," and will forward to head quarters the name of an Assistant Surgeon for the office of Medical Store-keeper, together with a detail of establishment required for a field hospital, including subordinate medical servants.

He will also forward to the Quarter Master General of the army, indents for a suitable proportion of hospital tents.

Each Commander of the division will forward to the Adjutant General of the army, the name of an officer for Aide-de-camp.

The officer appointed to command the artillery will also forward to the Adjutant General of the army, the name of a steady non-commissioned officer for the situation of Provost Marshal; the officer commanding Her Majesty's 16th lancers will submit the roll of a Sergeant for the office of Assistant Baggage Master and each of the corps specified in the margin will send up the name of a steady soldier fo the appointment of Provost Sergeant to the brigade to which severally belong.

2d brigade of horse artillery.
H M 16th lancers, (2 men),
H M. 3d buffs.
H. M. 39th foot.
1st european light infantry.
2d european regiment.

The Commissary General will forward to the Adjutant General of the army, the names of the officers of his department available for employment with divisions and brigades, and a return of the number of european soldiers in excess to the present establishment required for the commissariat duties of the force.

Instructions will hereafter be conveyed to the officer commanding the artillery, and to the Chief Engineer, for the formation of artillery and engineer parks.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Cheape C. B. Chief Engineer, will forward to head quarters the names of two officers as Field Engineers.

The light company of the 63d regiment, now attached to the 2d light infantry battalion, will rejoin its corps on its arrival in the Sirhind division.

The light companies of the 73d and 74th regiments are directed to join the 2d light infantry battalion, on the 15th of October next.

Order will hereafter be issued epecifying, the dates on which extra establishments are to be entertained by corps, and from which extra batta is to be drawn for the native troops.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

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